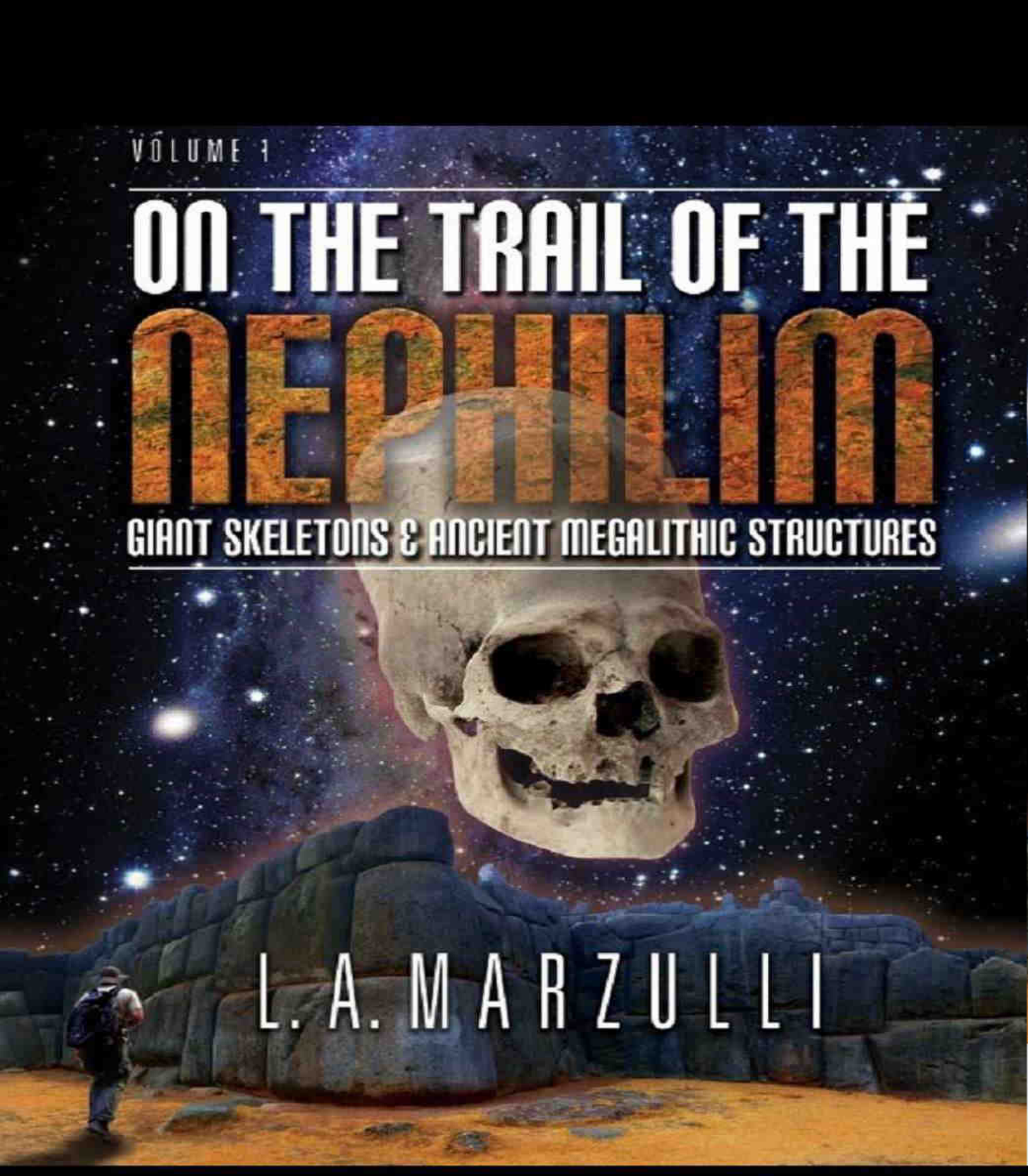
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ON THE TRAIL OF THE
NEPHILIM
GIANT SKELETONS & ANCIENT MEGALITHIC STRUCTURES
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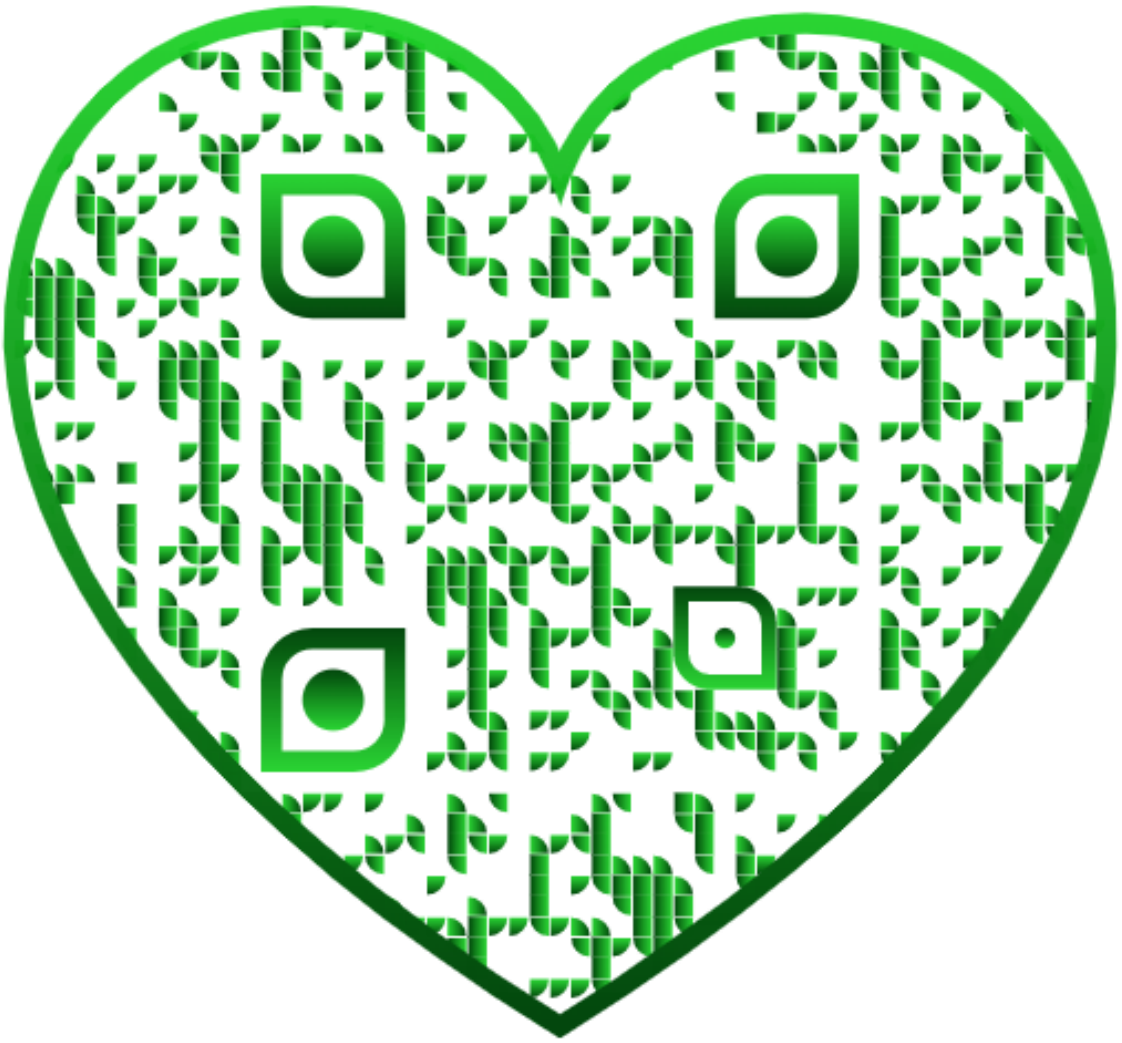

VOLUME 1

# ON THE TRAIL OF THE NEPHILIM

## GIANT SKELETONS & ANCIENT MEGALITHIC STRUCTURES

L. A. MARZULLI

# On the Trail of the Nephilim, Volume 1:

## Giant Skeletons & Ancient Megalithic Structures

By L.A. Marzulli

# Book Description

L.A. Marzulli has written this latest book. What you are about to read is not the stuff of science fiction. It's not a fantastic fable or the musings of an overzealous archaeologist. It's straight out of the pages of the Bible. The 120+ pictures displayed within this volume have not been altered in any way. What you are about to see is truly ground-breaking revelation--an unparalleled discovery that may leave you in stunned silence.

This book is the culmination of a lengthy search for the physical evidence of the Nephilim, the Giants of Old Testament lore. A significant cover-up has taken place over the years, reducing these double digit, gigantic hybrids to the dustbins of history. But make no mistake about it-they were there. Hundreds of excavated graves scattered throughout the would provide evidence of their genetic abomination-the product of the breeding of heavenly angels with the women of Earth during the days of Noah. These ancient builders left behind evidence of their supernatural strength and technological know-how. Their massive, megalithic structures are legendary and evidence of Nephilim architecture abounds worldwide.

Marzulli and a team of scientist, archaeologists and scholars traveled to the jungles of a foreign land, perhaps the only place where they could gain access to the unspoiled evidence of this genetic manipulation- PERU-toppling perhaps the greatest cover-up in mankind's bizarre history.

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# Foreword

I first learned about the Nephilim when I read Dr. I.D.E. Thomas' The Omega Conspiracy that has now become a classic work in the field. This one book changed my life forever and started me on a road I never imagined I would travel.

Dr. Thomas' book had many footnotes pointing to other books that either referenced the Nephilim or discussed them directly, like those of the first century historian, Josephus. This study led to the crafting of my first novel, Nephilim, which in turn led to the publishing of two other novels with Zondervan Publishing House now known as the Nephilim Trilogy.

While these books are a work of fiction, they are based on years of research and interviews with people who have witnessed what is commonly referred to as the UFO phenomena.

Since the publication of the last book in the series, The Revealing, I have written three other books that deal either directly or indirectly with the Nephilim, Fallen Angels, UFOs, or the supernatural. I also collaborated with my friend and partner Richard Shaw to create The Watchers Series that delves into these same subjects but uses video as the medium.

I reached the point in my research in 2012 where I thought I had covered most of what was known about the Nephilim. I thought I had reached the end of my writing about this subject. Boy, was I wrong! Here's how my world was once again rocked and the path I was on diverted.

I was going out to Newark, Ohio, to speak at a conference there. The day before I was to board my plane I received a call from my friend and colleague, Russ Dizdar. The conversation went something like this:

"Hey, L.A., do you know where you're going tomorrow?" Russ asked, punctuated by a mischievous bout of laughter.

“Yea,” I replied, “I’m going to Newark, Ohio.”

Russ laughed again, “No, do you really know where you are going?”

“Newark, why?”

“Are you near your computer?”

“Yea.”

“Google this: Nephilim Chronicles.”

I opened a window on my trusty Apple G5 and typed in Nephilim Chronicles.

I watched as the search engine began its work and in about 3 seconds there was a link that I clicked on. I found myself staring at the cover of a book entitled, The Nephilim Chronicles, Fallen Angels in the Ohio Valley.

I almost fell out my chair as I exhaled a long “whaaaaat?” into the receiver.

Russ laughed again, and then he began to explain about the book.

Needless to say, I listened with the combination of shock at not knowing about the book and fascination as Russ told me that, according to the author, Fritz Zimmerman, the Nephilim left the Levant, the Promised Land, and traveled to what is now the Ohio Valley, where they created enormous mound works and designs in the earth that still stand today. Thus, began anew my research into this enigmatic and mysterious subject of the Fallen Angels and the Nephilim.

This book will be an attempt to find the identity of the mysterious mound builders who constructed elaborate earth works all over North America, reaching from New England’s east coast to Santa Rosa Island, which I can see from my deck high up in the Santa Monica mountains, overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

# Introduction

## Giant Skeletons and Ancient Megalithic Structures

Before you dive into this book, let me explain the concept behind it, as it will be important in sorting out the difference in the material which is covered herein.

I am working with a theory that there was a great civilization before the Flood of Noah, that it may have been global, and that the remains of some of these pre-flood structures may be seen today.

These structures are the megalithic stone structures that we visited in Peru, such as Saqsayhuaman and Ollantaytambo. They are comprised of individual stones weighing as much as 120 tons or more. No one knows who built these structures or for what reason, there are only theories.

Then we have what I believe to be the pre-flood structures that are discussed in the first section of the book, dealing primarily with the Mounds in Ohio.

What I will attempt to show is that both of these sites, while perhaps separated by thousands of years of time, are in fact the product of Fallen Angel/Nephilim technology.

Thus, we will not only be discussing the bones and skulls found in Paracas, and the giant bones found by Americans in the late 19th century, which is post-flood, but we will delve into the mystery of these ancient megalithic sites.

While to some there may be no connection, in my opinion there is a

connection and it is vital to this discussion.

For instance, how does an ancient culture living without the "knowledge" of the wheel move enormous blocks of stone and then create polygonal joints, encompassing not only the face of the stone, but continuing all the way through the stone, to its backside. In my opinion, this would be almost impossible to accomplish, even in modernity.

Then we have the Paracas skulls, which are an anomaly. Why do many of these skulls have only one parietal plate, instead of the two, "normal" plates that human skulls would have?

Is this the result of genetic tampering by the Fallen Angels that we read about in Genesis 6?

There is a lot of information to consider and I will point out in each chapter whether we are examining a pre-flood or post-flood artifact or site.

—L. A. Marzulli

# Chapter 1

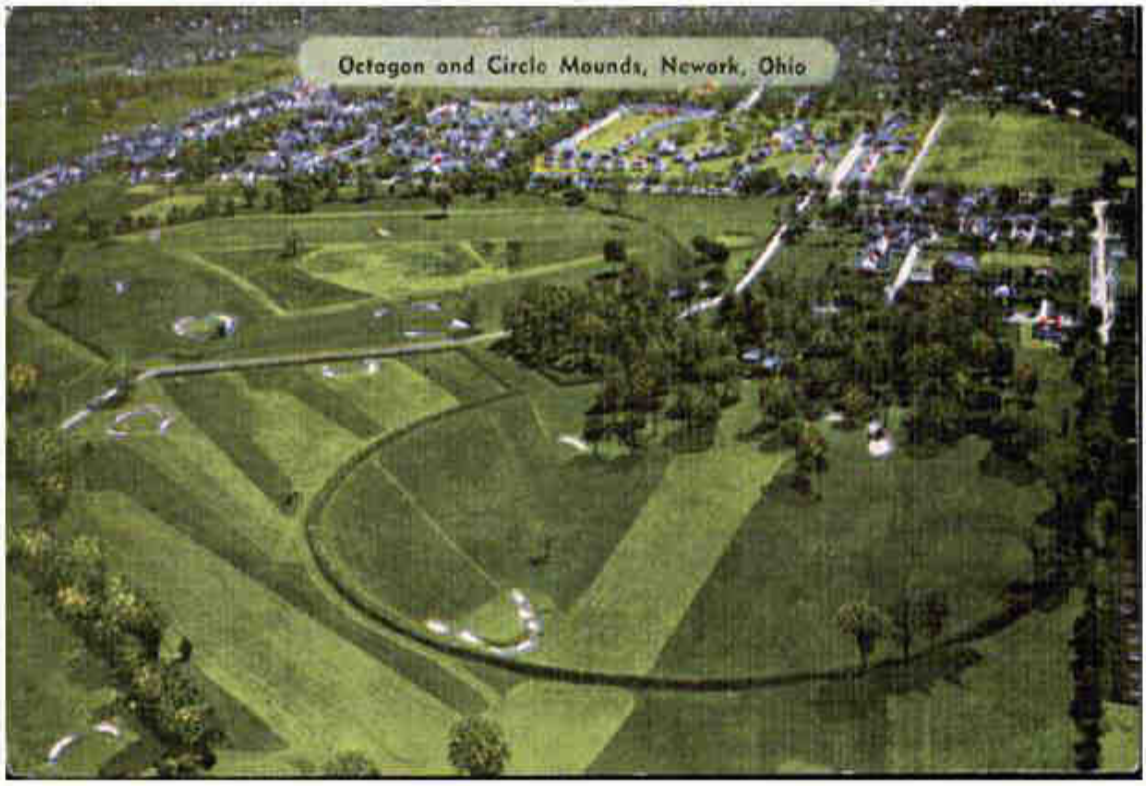
## The Mounds

The first colonist who discovered the new world, at least from the European perspective, found a thriving culture they would later realize was indigenous to all parts of North and South America. In other words, the Native American, or First Nation people, as they are prone to be called today, had settled much of the country.

I want to take a moment here and point out that what the Europeans did to the existing cultures was in fact genocide. We took their land, killed their women and children, drove them onto reservations and, until modernity, did not allow them to vote in a land that was once their home.

We destroyed their culture and traditions and, as a portion of this book will explore, looted and covered over their ancient burial grounds. These acts were unconscionable and stand, like slavery, as a black mark against the United States.

As the white man pushed westward, he discovered the remains of another culture that seemed to predate the red man, perhaps by thousands of years.




This is a photograph from an old postcard of the Circle Mound complex in Newark, Ohio.

In Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia and other states, earthen mounds were found. These mounds of earth were hallmarks of a civilization that had both the man power, the knowledge of mathematics, and the infrastructure that enabled them to construct these complex structures that remain unscathed by the severe climate today, at least those that were not deliberately destroyed. (I will touch on this later).

In the town of Newark, Ohio, the Great Circle Mound complex, which included what is now called the Octagon Mound, was held in awe by those who first saw it.

These structures remain today, but the waterways have changed, the topography has been reshaped by heavy machinery, and 100-year-old-plus trees have intruded into the mound works like unwanted weeds and corrupted the original layout of these sites. The Octagon complex that at one time was connected to the Great Circle Mound is now an 18-hole golf course!

I recently had the privilege of visiting these sites in Newark. Much like the first white man who laid eyes on the mounds, I was in awe by what I beheld. What struck me instantly was the precision with which these mound-works were made. I was fortunate to have two guides that gave me a good overview of the site, Deborah Collins and Kevin, who is a golf pro at the golf course that is constructed on the Octagon Mound works.

Looking at the site and the enormity of the earthen works, it begs the question, who gets up on a Monday morning and announces to the villagers that the “elders” have decided to go on a building project that will be enormous in its undertaking? It also raises other questions like who fed and clothed the workers? How does a so-called primitive culture go about this task? How did a supposed hunter-gatherer group of people have the infrastructure to carry out a truly monumental building task? Where did these people learn geometry, the lunar progression, and the precise dates of the winter and summer solstice? How were they able to create canals that filled the circular “moat,” or the henge that is on the inner side of the Great Circle Mound in Newark, Ohio? Was there an underground source that brought water to the site? How were they able to drain the water? How did these people create a perfectly straight 60-mile road from what is now Newark,

Ohio, to the town of Chillicothe?

When I stood in the Octagon Mound or next to the Alligator Mound that overlooks the entire valley and town of Newark, I realized that these structures, like the Nazca Lines in Peru, would be best viewed from the air.

These mounds have been dated to 3500 B.C. Whoever is responsible for the creation of these sites had a very complex society.

So here is a brief historical overview: the United States wins its war of independence with England; soon after, the white man begins to push west. As he does so, he discovers these mounds. Being curious, he digs into them to see what he will find. To the amazement of those who excavated these sites, the remains of giant men, some reaching almost 10 feet tall, were unearthed. Often these giants had six fingers and six toes with a double row of teeth. Some had red hair, and wore copper ornaments.

However, these people were NOT the indigenous, First Nation people who were now in the land. They predated the First Nation people and created the mound works that now held the skeletal remains of the inhabitants. These men had robust jaws and skulls that were large enough to slip over the average white man's head.

It is pertinent here to show some of the clippings found by researchers who have gone before me in investigating the mounds.

The purpose of bringing this evidence here and not saving it for later is to establish from the get-go the veracity of the reports. If we had only one report I wouldn't be paying attention to it and neither would the researchers who have gone before me. However, we have report after detailed report telling us that large human skeletons were exhumed from the mounds throughout the Midwest.

By establishing this first, I hope to point to what I and others would consider a deliberate cover up and obfuscation by certain government agencies, most notably the Smithsonian Institute.

The Smithsonian has been the final resting place for hundreds of thousands of artifacts. I recently visited a museum in Tennessee and by providence had the pleasure of meeting the curator.

I asked him how many artifacts from Native Americans were at the museum. He informed me that more than 8000 artifacts were stored here. Yet, there are only a handful of these that are shown to the public.

# Chapter 2

## Darwinism - The Holy Grail that is Sacrosanct

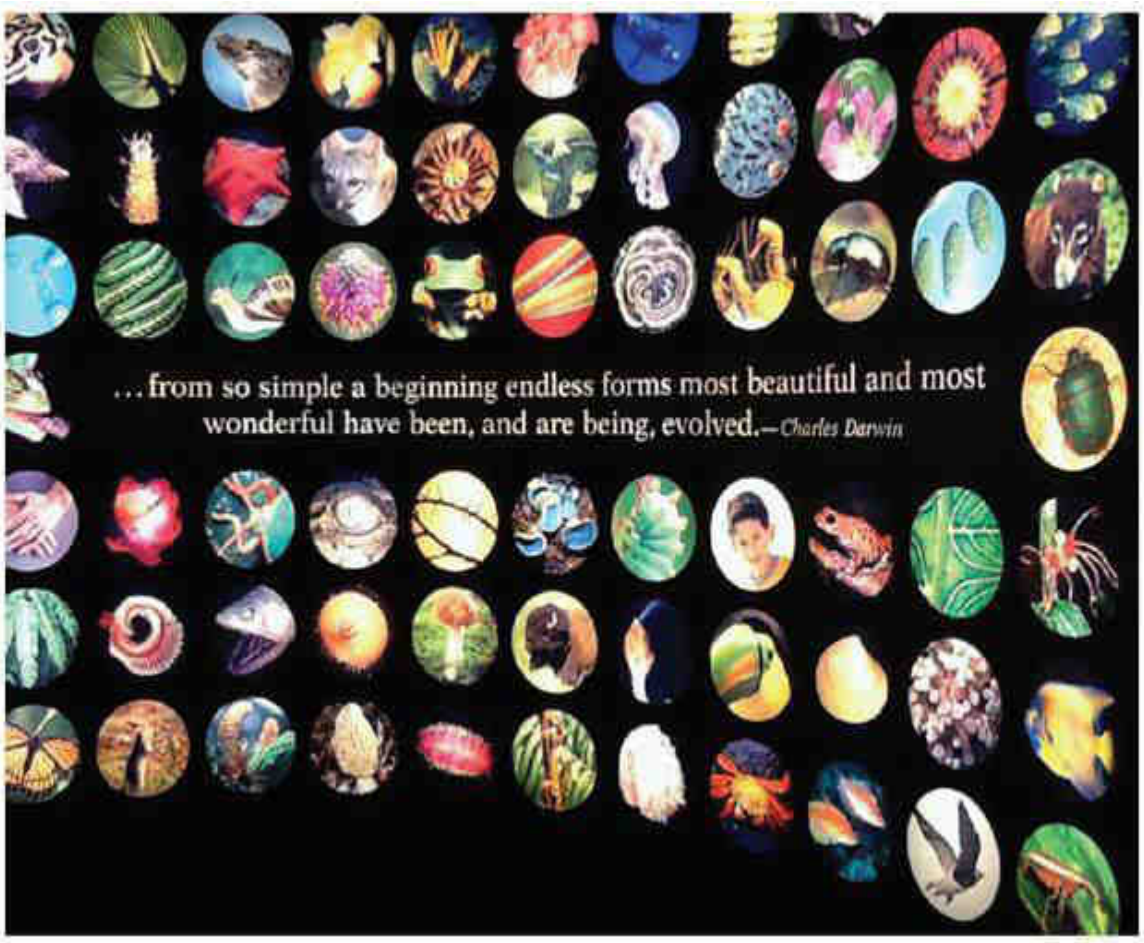

...from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being, evolved.—Charles Darwin

Photo taken by the author at the Field Museum, Chicago, 2012

The picture above says it all and it's from the field Museum in Chicago. We see a plethora of life portrayed here and in the middle of it all we see this:

**…from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being evolved.**

**~Charles Darwin**

Darwin changed the prevailing world view in the West that taught that a holy, loving God created the world.

Darwinism, in my opinion and that of many others, is a theory that has never been proven. However, as we can see from the picture taken in the Field Museum, Darwinism is the prevailing paradigm that has become the status quo. There is no other view that is seriously considered in academia, and it would appear, at least to this author, that any other paradigm, including but not limited to discoveries that go against Darwinism or in some way challenge it, is immediately dealt with by expulsion, ridicule and/or deliberate obfuscation. (See Ben Stein's movie Expelled).

Assuming I am correct here, this is what I have come to call intellectual fascism.

**Author's Side Bar: Expelled**

The bottom line for me is this: it would appear that any evidence that would conflict with the Darwinian paradigm is immediately shut down and becomes forbidden.

With that in mind I will now present some of the newspaper clippings that were found by researchers Fritz Zimmerman, Ross Hamilton, Vine Deloria and Jim Vieira. I will comment as necessary.

Using postings from various newspapers, I will demonstrate that a race of giant men and women had populated North America. These extraordinarily tall people were not what we would consider traditional Native Americans and, thus, in my opinion, the mounds and other sites have been erroneously credited to Native Americans.

It seems reasonable to me, when we examine the evidence in the written record, that there has been a deliberate obfuscation by the Smithsonian and other institutions to keep the Darwinian paradigm guarded. In other words, these giant skeletons do not fit the standard theory that Native Americans crossed the Bering Strait and settled here.

It would appear there was another race of beings that predated what we would call Native Americans, and academia has ignored the oral traditions of Native Americans that tell us a different story than the present ones we are being told.

Some tribes have an oral account of a race of giants that were created when the “sky gods” came down to Earth and saw the daughters of men. The children from these beings were the giants.

The next chapter will explore one of these oral traditions which have been handed down for generations. This story contradicts the status quo and, in my opinion, syncs well with the evidence we find in articles dating back two centuries ago.

**Author's Note**: We have left the following articles from newspapers in the way in which they were first published; thus spelling, punctuation errors and language are true to the original.

# The Wichita Daily Eagle - November 17, 1891

(Courtesy of Jim Vieira)

### Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology 1898-99 (1)

On the upper terrace, within the corporate limits of Monongahela City, are situated the garden and greenhouse of Mr. I.S. Crall. Two ravines on the east and west sides open directly south into Pigeon Creek, and their erosion has lowered the ground until it is surrounded by higher land on every side except along the bluff next to the creek. The further side of the creek being bounded by a high hill, the pass looking up the river, thus the tract is surrounded on every side by hills close at hand, ranging from 40 to 250 feet above its level. In excavating for foundation walls and other purposes, Mr. Crall has, at different times, unearthed skeletons of large size: the ground is strewn with mussel shells, flint chips etc.

On the eastern side of this levee, near the break of the ravine, and close to a never-failing spring, stands the largest mound above the one at McKee's rocks, measuring 9 feet in height and 60 feet in diameter… at the center a hole measuring 3 feet across the top and 2 feet into the original soil. In this were fragments of human bones too soft to be preserved. They indicated an adult of large size. The gray clay was unbroken over this hole. Directly over this, above the clay and resting upon it, were portions of another large skeleton, with which was found part of an unburned clay tube or pipe.

# Helena Independent - Wednesday, October 10, 1883

**(Helena, Montana)**

J.H. Hamley, a well-known and reliable citizen of Barnard, MO, writes to the Gazette, the particulars of the discovery of a GIANT skeleton, four miles southwest of that place:

"A farmer named John W. Hannon, found the bones protruding from the bank of a ravine that has been cut by the action of the rains during the past years. Mr. Hannon worked several days in unearthing 'the skeleton,' which proved to be that of a human being whose height was twelve feet.

"The head through the temples was eleven inches; from the lower part of the skull at the back to the top were fifteen inches, and the circumference forty inches. The ribs were nearly four feet long, one and three-fourths inches wide. The thigh bones were thirty-six inches long and large in proportion.

"When the earth was removed the ribs stood high enough to enable a man to crawl in and explore the interior of the skeleton, turn around and come out with ease.

"The first joint of the greater toe above the nail was three inches long, and the entire foot, eighteen inches in length. The skeleton lay on its face twenty feet below the surface of the ground and the toes were imbedded in the earth, indicating that the body either fell or was placed there when the ground was soft.

"The left arm was passed around backward, the hand resting on the spinal column, while the right arm was stretched out to the front and right. Some of the bones crumbled on exposure to the air, but many good specimens were preserved, and are now exhibited at Barnard Medical School.

"The skeleton is generally pronounced a relic of the prehistoric race." (2)

# New York Tribune - February 3, 1909

### Skeleton 15 Feet High Unearthed in Mexico

News was received here Monday from Mexico that at Ixtapalapa, a town 10 miles southeast of Mexico City, there had been discovered what was believed to be the skeleton of a prehistoric giant of extraordinary size.

A peon while excavating for the foundation of a house on the estate of Augustin Juarez found the skeleton of a human being that is estimated to have been about 15 feet high, and who must have lived ages ago, judging from the ossified state of the bones.

Romulo Luna, judge of the district, has taken possession of the skeleton which is complete with the exception of the skull.

Judge Luna says that as soon as the search for the skull is finished the skeleton will be forwarded to the National Museum of Mexico that has an almost priceless collection of Aztec antiquities.

The National Museum, it is said, has made arrangements to investigate this find.

The discovery of the skeleton has revived the old Aztec legend that in a prehistoric age a race of giants lived in the valley of Anahuac, a name given by the aboriginal Mexicans to that part of the Mexican plateau nearly corresponding to the modern valley of Mexico City.

These giants, known as Qhinatzins, the story goes, were afterwards destroyed by the Ulmecas, also of great stature, who in turn perished by earthquake, interpreted as an expression of the wrath of God. (3)

# Scientific American - August 14 1880, P. 106

### Ancient American Giants

The Rev. Stephen Bowers notes in the Kansas City Review of Science the opening of an interesting mound in Brush Creek Township, Ohio. The mound was opened by the Historical Society of the township, under the immediate supervision of Dr. J.F. Everhart of Zanesville.

It measured 64 by 35 feet at the summit, gradually sloping in every

direction and was eight feet in height. There was found in it a sort of clay coffin including the skeleton of a woman measuring eight feet in length.

Within this coffin was found also the skeleton of a child about three and a half feet in length and an image that crumbled when exposed to the atmosphere.

In another grave was found the skeleton of a man and a woman, the former measuring nine and the latter eight feet in length. In a third grave occurred two other skeletons, male and female, measuring respectively nine feet four inches and eight feet.

Seven other skeletons were found in the mound, the smallest of which measured eight feet, while others reached the enormous length of ten feet.

They were buried singly or each in separate graves. Resting against one of the coffins was an engraved stone tablet (now in Cincinnati) from the characters on which Dr. Everhart and Mr. Bowers are led to conclude that this giant race were sun worshippers. (4)

## Special Dispatch to The Call.VANCOUVER, Nov. 17

James L. Perkinson, an American miner of Atlin, arrived here to-day with news of the finding of a number of skeletons in an ancient Indian cemetery in the north, which is of startling scientific interest.

Perkinson is one of the owners of the Yellow Jacket, a rich claim, which is supposed to be the fountain head of Pine, the principal creek in Atlin

district. Two weeks ago the first excavations were being made for a new tunnel and what appears to have been an old Indian burying ground was opened up.

Five skeletons, nearly complete, were exhumed and each is the set of bones that belonged to a giant of prehistoric times. One of the skeletons measures over seven feet in length, so that the man must have been considerably over that height. Then there were two others of within an inch of seven feet and the remaining two "were more than six feet in length and the men were of gigantic frame."

The altitude is high and the ground was half frozen … the bones were preserved almost intact. Perkinson says that he expects if they had kept on digging they would have found many more, as these were lying comparatively close together.

The bones of the fingers and toes had crumbled away, but the finger of one skeleton hand was sufficiently strong to hold a ring of what appears to be lead or some similar base metal The skeletons were unusually well formed, but one unique feature was that the arms were several inches shorter than ordinarily appears, while the size of the bones of the forearm was enormous in comparison to the usual models. Beside two of the skeletons were spears, rudely shaped with a soft metal [native copper?] and pointed with sharp stones. The spears were only about three feet long and five inches thick at the top, tapering at the lower end. The top contained a socket into which a wooden shaft was probably placed, in order to wield the big piece of metal. Other pieces of stone and carved metal were found. (5)

# Urbana Union - February 16, 1870, P.1

### Skeletons of a Giant Race Found near Petosi

The evidence appears to be pretty well settled that this whole Western country was once inhabited by a race of beings of gigantic stature, which were not only hardworking, industrious fellows, but well up in many of the fine arts. What their laws, institutions, and code of morals consisted of, we shall probably never know, as printing presses and interviewing reporters

were scarce in those days, but from the numerous mounds scattered over the country, which the learned savants tell us were the work of their hands, it is quite easy to assume that they were heavy on the dig and took much delight in wielding the spade and shovel. They would be useful fellows to have in these days of railroads and canals; it is to be regretted that the race died out before the present system of internal improvements commenced.

From time to time the skeletons of an unknown race have been discovered in the different mounds mentioned, up and down the Mississippi River, the last discover of the kind being made near Potosi, WI, a little over a week ago. A young man by the name of Patterson, brother-in-law to S.M. Langworthy, Esq., of this city, was engaged with a number of men in digging out for the foundation of a saw mill near the bank of the river. In digging this out, it became necessary to remove one of these ancient mounds of tummel. The workmen had descended to the depth of about seven feet, when they unearthed two human skeletons, the bones of which were almost entirely in a good state of preservation. Upon taking them out, an accurate measurement was made of the skeletons, when one of them was found to be seven and a half feet and other eight feet in length. The jaws of each were filled with double rows of teeth, while the cheek bones were very high and prominent. Under the bones a large collection of arrow-heads and strange toys were found, which had evidently been buried with them.

Strange to state, the workmen, instead of preserving these bones, carted them off into the road, and it is feared that the great majority are now wasted. It is highly probably that other skeletons exist in that vicinity. – Dubuque Times

# The Washington Herald - May 31, 1919, P. 5

### Prehistoric Giant Unearthed

Seymour, Texas, May 30—Oil drillers claim to have found bones of a pre-historic giant, ten feet high.

# The Waco Evening News -December 20, 1893, P. 6

### Skeletons of Giants

While loading a barge with shells a few miles below Orange on the river banks, some laborers unearthed 20 human skeletons and judging by the size of the bones they were evidently men of giant stature. Some of the bones of the forearms were almost the length of a man's entire arm. A small pot and pieces of broken pottery were also unearthed. The laborers claim that there are numbers of skeletons to be found in this shell bank. These bones were found about four feet below the surface.

# The Victoria Advocate - November 5, 1989

### That Karankawas were 'Giants,' Cannibals

### Findings Support Historical Claims

By Linda Hetzel, Advocate Staff Writer

PORT LAVACA - Archaeological findings support historical claims that the Karankawas were "giants" in height and practiced cannibalism, said Dr. Herman Smith at a semi-annual meeting of the South Texas Historical Association held Saturday at Port Lavaca.

Smith also believes that the Karankawas are related to Caribe Indians of the West Indies, based on similarity of language, body structure, and their keeping of "barkless" dogs. Translated from their own language, he said, Karankawa means "dog lovers."

A museum archaeologist at Corpus Christi Museum, Smith acknowledged that his viewpoint is the exception and not the rule. During his study of the Karankawas, he has examined three sites "thoroughly" and has "looked at" 13 additional sites, Smith said.

"Were they cannibals? Certainly they were," Smith said. "Even if there

were only two or three firsthand accounts. How many do you need?"

Smith said that all Texas natives were cannibalistic and that it was not reasonable to single out the Karankawas for censure.

The Karankawas did make the distinction of eating "only their enemies, and never their friends." Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca was probably correct that the Karankawas were horrified that shipwrecked Spaniards of the Navarez Expedition had eaten members of their own party, Smith said.

The offense was not that the Spaniards had eaten human flesh, but that they had eaten human flesh that was not taken from an enemy, he said.

A bone of a six-year-old child was found among the bison and fish bones at a Karankawa cook site in Kieburg County, Smith said. "We cannot say that the flesh was eaten from that bone, but we can say it was butchered and cooked."

The cook site is one of many that show that contrary to common belief the Karankawas were not nomads, he said. Remains of one site indicate that more than 350 tons of fish - black drum, redfish, trout and catfish - were prepared at that site, he said. Typical of most primitive tribes, their diet included "everything from wood rats to bison," he added.

Although it cannot be proven that they used alligator grease, there is evidence that they traded fish oil to north Texas tribes to obtain flint and flint objects.

Smith believes that their pottery smeared with asphaltum was used to carry fish oil.

"Those vessels wouldn't be suitable to cook in. Water passes right through asphaltum but oil does not."

As an experiment, Smith processed some oil from black drum and the odor left on his hands was so malodorous that no one would come near him for a week, he said. He was unable to remove the odor even with cleansing preparations of lime juice. None of his colleagues were willing to test whether the oil would repel mosquitoes, he said.

An early 18th Century French sea captain, Jean Beranger, was the only

European able to get along well with the Karankawas, Smith said. On one occasions he measured some of the Karankawas aboard his ship at heights ranging from 6 feet 2 inches to 6 feet 6 inches. Given that a French foot was equal to 38 centimeters, the Karankawas measured by Beranger were more than seven feet in height. Skeletal evidence also supports that the Karankawa men were “robust” and weighed 280 to 290 pounds.

# The Vancouver Sun - August 18, 1922, P.9

### Primitive Man, Ten Feet Tall, Is Unearthed

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 17 - The department of agriculture yesterday received from an agent on Tiburon Island, Gulf of California, the skeleton of a primitive man more than ten feet tall. It was found a few days ago. Other bones of similar size have been encountered.

# The Sun - July 21, 1889, P.11

### In a Hole in the Ground

### The Remarkable Story of a Gold Hunter in the Belt Mountains of Montana

From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press

Every resident of Montana and many visitors to the famous Territory know that the Belt Mountains have always been the seat of mysterious stories, and that in their numerous gulches and canyons have been picked up wonderful relics. Among the most curious are agatized human maxillaries and teeth, all of gigantic size. Gold in quantities has been found in the Belt Mountains, and rubies, sapphires, and even diamonds are shown as products of one or the other portions of the Territory. The Helena correspondent of the Pioneer-Press sends a remarkable story, accompanied by numerous attestations to its truth. It was told by a gold hunter. He said that while prospecting in the Belt Mountains he found a peculiar depression in the

ground. After excavating he discovered a mysterious cavern, reached by twenty-three steps.

"At the foot of the stairs," said he, "on one side of the passage lay the skeleton of a man of immense stature. The skeleton measured exactly nine feet six inches in height. The skull lay a few inches from the trunk, and between the two lay 27 nuggets. They were strung on a fine gold wire, and ranged from one ounce to ten in weight. Around the thigh, arm, and shin bones were other strings of nuggets, none of which weighed more than four ounces. There were about fifteen pieces of gold in the pile. They were of many different shapes. None of them weighed over three ounces, and each piece had a hole through the centre. On each side of the skull I found some sort of precious stones. They lay in a tiny golden basket, and were evidently worn in the ears. I do not know what name to give them, but I believe they are rubies.

"Beside the trunk of the skeleton I found a copper axe, with an edge harder and keener than any steel instrument of the kind I have overseen. On the opposite side was a club made of the same metal as the axe. It was shaped not unlike a baseball bat. Under the trunk was a gold plate ten inches long, six inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick. It was covered with strange devices. A little further on lay another skeleton, that of a woman. I picked up a string of nuggets near this skull also. They were perfectly round and exactly the same size. They weighed about three ounces apiece. Every now and then I came to other skeletons, and, although by nearly every one of them I found necklaces, yet strange to say they were made of round copper balls.

"The catacombs, as I have named this passage, are about 300 feet long, fourteen feet wide, and thirty high, and seem to have been cut out of the solid rock. At the end of the gallery is a room sixty feet square and forty high. In the centre of this room stands a block of granite about twelve feet square and four feet high. It seems as though the rock had been hewn out around it. It is perfectly square, and it is exactly the same distance from the walls of the room on every side. There are steps cut in the rock leading to the top of the hall. On the top stands another block of granite, ten feet long, four wide and three high. This is hollowed out in the shape of a human form. I lay down in this and, though I am not a small man by any means, yet the mould was much too large for me. Around the room were scattered vessels of clay, some of

which will hold 25 gallons. They are light, yet tougher than wrought iron. I tried to break one of them by dashing it against the granite flooring of the room. I could not even scratch it. Altogether I gathered up 500 ounces of gold in the underground passage."

# Stark County Democrat - May 18, 1900, Weekly Edition, P.7

### The State Republican - September 10, 1891, P.1

Further investigation of the Sweeny mounds, near Carthage, IL, resulted in the unearthing of hundreds of human skeletons of giant proportions.

# Anaconda Standard - April 29, 1890, P.3

The Pony Express says that one day last week carpenters on the Isdell irrigating ditch unearthed a skeleton of mammoth proportions. By actual measurement it was 13 feet and two inches in length. The circumference of the skull when measured was found to be 37 inches. The feet were 21 inches in length. This is the second discovery of this kind made near Pony during the past year. Ed Sparrel, while sinking a shaft on his mine near Richmond Flats last June, exhumed a skeleton of even larger proportions than the one in question. From the thigh down it measured five feet and three inches and was 17 feet in height. It is supposed that these skeletons are descendants of the historical tribe of giants known as Polos. The curiosity is now on exhibition at Dr. Cooper's office.

# Spokane Daily Chronicle - February 2, 1909, P.1

### Fifteen Feet Tall

NEW YORK, Feb 2 - The skeleton of a prehistoric man of large size has been found at a town 10 miles southeast of the City of Mexico, according to news received here yesterday. The discovery was made by a peon, who unearthed a skeleton which measured about 15 feet in height. It probably will be turned over to the National Museum in Mexico. The find has revived the Aztec legend that ages ago a giant race inhabited parts of the Mexican plateau.

# St. Petersburg Times - January 26, 1951, P.17

## Traces of Ancient Giants Unearthed in Ireland

By Derry Moran, UPS Staff Correspondent

DUBLIN (UP) - Irish archaeologists have unearthed traces of a bygone race of "supermen."

The findings may provide scientific substantiation for legends of a race of seven-foot giants who inhabited the Island of Hibernia (Ireland) in its golden age, long before the dawn of history.

In a prehistoric burial chamber dating back to 2000 B.C., they found human skeletons which tower head and shoulders over modern man, stretched in slab-topped graves with offerings of food and ornaments beside them.

Most are around 7 feet in height, of extraordinary width of shoulder and massive bone construction.

In the yellowed pages of Irish folklore and mythology, seven-foot giants stride gloriously through a "land of milk and honey," battling strange monsters and performing fantastic deeds of physical strength and endurance.

LEGENDS PERSIST - In the remote rural areas, old folks still point out where, according to legend, the great Irish warrior Cuchalainn crushed the imprint of his mighty foot in the rocky bank of a river after a colossal leap across a raging torrent. Throughout the nation, story tellers relate similar feats

by other Irish warriors and heroes of the island's golden past. Now, for the first time, what may be concrete evidence has come to hand to support the legends of a race of supermen.

The burial chambers, hidden for nearly 4000 years under mounds of overgrown earth, first came to notice some 100 years ago, when local inhabitants began a search for gold but were deterred by mysterious and terrifying rumblings coming from within.

In July of this year, however, the mounds surrendered peacefully and silently their hidden treasures to a team from the National Museum.

The burial chambers at Four Knocks, Clonalvey, County, Meath, are not far from the historic Hill of Tara, scene of the court of the ancient kings of Hibernia.

DATES ESTABLISHED - The date of most of the findings has been established as between 1500 and 2000 B.C., and Dublin archaeologists reckon it to be one of the oldest burial grounds in Europe.

The chamber, which is 15 feet in circumference and 16 feet from floor to roof, is constructed from overlapping flagstones and contains three small alcoves, arranged in cruciform plan.

On the floor of the chamber were found small drilled pebbles believed once to have been beads of primitive necklaces and trinkets.

Large quantities of cremated bones and charcoal testified that the chamber was in use once as the local crematorium.

The graves, which were made of great stone slabs, also contained earthenware urns characteristic of vessels dating from 2000 B.C.

Another mound is already being opened and officials are confident that they will unearth similar graves and even more important finds than already brought to light.

**St. Petersburg Times - July 25, 1954, P.110**

It is well authenticated colonization attempts sailed up Tampa Bay and met disaster at the hands of fierce Timucan Indians, a tribe of giant sun worshiping heathens who controlled all the land from Sarasota to the Suwanee River. Skeletons dug up on Longboat Key and Terra Ceia Island are seven feet tall - and one eight-foot skeleton was unearthed. Early drawings show them towering over the Spaniards.

# St. Paul Daily Globe - February 24, 1891, P.1

### Petrified Giant

### Discovery of a Body with Legs Eight Feet in Length

Helena, MT, Feb. 23 - Vital Jarcot, a half-breed, who carries mail between Fort McGinnis and Rocky Point, brings the news of the discovery of the petrified remains of a giant in the badland of Choteau county, a few miles below the mouth of the Mussel Shell river. The discovery was made by Lata Dona, another half-breed, who started off to find a purchaser for his curiosity before Jarcot could get a complete description. The remains were not complete, showing the petrifaction had only taken place in a portion of the body, while the remainder had followed the course of nature and returned to dust. One leg was 8 feet long, the thigh being about 4 feet. A rib found measured 2 ½ feet. Petrifaction is no unusual thing in the badlands of Montana and the Dakotas. Wood in that state is frequently found. The petrified body of an Indian was found in North Dakota about a year ago. Jarcot, who brings the story, was perfectly sober.

# Sarasota Herald Tribute - June 28, 1933, P.6

### Search Reveals Huge Skeletons of Extinct Race

Natchez, MS - Skeletons of Indians estimated to have been more than 7 feet tall have been unearthed by explorers of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana.

A search for locations for study by members of the Smithsonian Institution disclosed from 15 to 20 skeletons in a grave on a mound at Larte Lake.

The discovery was made by Dr. E.A. Beithaupt and E.W. Knight and was regarded as contributing to the theory that the pre-historic mound builder once lived there.

# The New York Times - April 9, 1885

## Missouri's Buried City

### A Strange Discovery in a Coal Mine Near Moberly

St. Louis, MO, April 8 - The city of Moberly, MO, is stirred up over the discovery of a wonderful buried city, which was discovered at the bottom of a coal shaft, 360 feet deep, which was being sunk near the city. A hard and thick stratum of lava arches in the buried city, the streets of which are regularly laid out and enclosed by walls of stone, which is cut and dressed in a fairly good, although rude, style of masonry. A hall 30 by 100 feet was discovered, wherein were stone benches and tools of all descriptions for mechanical service. Further search disclosed statues and images made of a composition closely resembling bronze, lacking luster. A stone fountain was found, situated in a wide court or street, and from it a stream of perfectly pure water was flowing, which was found to be strongly impregnated with lime. Lying beside the foundation were portions of the skeleton of a human being. The bones of the leg measured, the femur four and one-half feet, the tibia four feet and three inches, showing that when alive the figure was three times the size of an ordinary man, and possessed of a wonderful muscular power and quickness. The head bones had separated in two places, the sagittal and the coronal sutures having been destroyed. The implements found embrace bronze and flint knives, stone and granite hammers, metallic saws of rude workmanship, but proved metal, and others of similar character; they are not so highly polished, no so accurately made, as those now finished by our best mechanics, but they show skill and an evidence of an advanced civilization that are very wonderful. The searching party spent 12 hours in the depths, and

only gave up explorations because of the oil in their lamps being low. No end to the wonders of the discovery was reached. The facts above given are vouched for by Mr. David Coates, the Recorder of the city of Moberly, and Mr. George Keating, City Marshal, who were of the exploring party. A further extended search will be made in a day or two.

# New Ulm Review - September 12, 1900, P.7

### Find Bones of Giant Indian

### North Shore Policemen at Chicago Dig Up Remains in the Sand

The skeleton of a giant, who, when he walked the shores of Lake Michigan, stood seven feet and four inches high in his moccasin feet, was discovered in Rogers Park the other day, and upon the discovery hinged an afternoon's wonderment. Joseph and Charles Everett, boys who live in Ridge Boulevard near Pratt Avenue, made the find and reported it at the Rogers Park police station.

Dr. John Klein, one of the searching party, declared that the skeleton was that of an Indian chief. Further search, among other things, disclosed a copper knife, arrowheads, a quantity of gold and a moccasin. The skeleton was taken in the patrol wagon to the Rogers Park police station. Later is was given to Dr. Klein. The doctor will mount the skeleton and send it to Leipsic University.

# Ashburton Guardia, Vol. VIII, Issue 1715, 19 November 1887, P.3

### Alleged Discovery of the Skeleton of a Giant

The Oil City (Penn) "Simet" is responsible for the following: While William Thompson, Assisted by Robert R. Smith, was engaged in making an excavation near the house of the former about half a mile north of West

Hickory, preparatory to erecting a derrick, they exhumed an enormous helmet of iron which was corroded with rust. Further digging brought to light a sword which measured nine feet in length. Curiosity incited them to enlarge the hole, and after a little time they discovered the bones of two enormous feet. Following up the "lead" they had so unexpectedly struck, in a few hours' time they had unearthed a well-preserved skeleton of an enormous giant, belonging to a species of the human family which probably inhabited this and other parts of the world at the time of which the Bible speaks, when it says, "and there were giants in those days." The helmet is said to be in the shape of those found among the ruins of Nineveh. The bones of the skeleton are remarkably white. The teeth are all in their places, and all of them are double and of extraordinary size. These relics have been taken to Tionesta, where they are visited by large numbers of people daily. When his giantship was in the flesh, he must have stood 18 feet in his stockings. These remarkable relics will be forwarded to New York early next week. The joints of the skeleton are now being glued together. These remains were found about 12 feet below the surface of a mound which had been thrown up probably centuries ago and which was not more than three feet above the level of the ground around it. Here is another nut for antiquarians to crack.

# Boston Evening transcript - June 12, 1906, P.2

## Our Own Archaeology

### A Valuable Relic of a Former Age Found in Nebraska, and What it Tells

Omaha World Herald - A find of the greatest archaeological interest was made some days ago a few feet back of the bungalow of Myron L. Learned, on the very top of the high bluff a half mile north of the village of Florence, by graders preparing for the foundations of an extension of the present building. Under about two feet of vegetable mould and half a foot of loose deposit, of which the bluffs are formed, E. Wicke, the contractor doing the grading, ploughed up what appears to be a stone spearhead. The implement, which is seven and one-quarter inches long from the extreme point of its base to its sharpened end and three inches wide at its widest point,

is considered to be the most symmetrical and the best made ever found in the State.

Charles F. Crowley, professor of chemistry at Creighton Medical College, who is a practical geologist also, declares the implement to be made of flint but of a kind not native in this part of the United States.

One side of the stone is colored lustrous cobalt blue, while the reverse is white. Held to the light it is of a beautiful translucent rose orange. The chipping is evidently the work of a master in the art and the owner is greatly pleased at such a handsome and valuable addition to the stone implements which have been from time to time found about his summer cottage.

The projectile point was found lying beside the teeth and larger bones of a bison, the inference being that its thrust had caused the death of the animal.

An Omaha archaeologist who has examined the implement declares it to be an arrowhead, and he infers that it was probably used by one of the race of giants of which the legends of the Omaha tribe of Indians speak. One of the tribal secret societies which has existed far back in the history of the nation tells of a people who preceded them in this section of the world, the males of which were ten or twelve feet high. Some ancient mounds opened in this vicinity have shown skeletons between eight and ten feet long, and he makes the deduction that if the projectile be an arrowhead its size indicates that the shaft into which it was originally fastened was correspondingly large, and with so large an arrow, a bow with which it must be thrown would be too large for use by a man of ordinary stature. These deductions are conjectural, but the find must be regarded as a valuable one.

# Youngston Vindicator - August 5, 1899, P.5

### New Race of Giants

### Monsters of Humanity in the South Polar Regions

Some papers are exploiting photographs of a race of giants said to have

been discovered by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who has just returned from an exploring expedition to the south Polar Regions. The existence of such a race has always been denied by scientists, but Dr. Cook, it is said, has not only seen and talked with them, but brings back photographs to prove beyond argument that the biggest race of human beings in the world is to be found in the frozen south. The monstrous forms of both the men and women are clad in furs. The men arm themselves with bows and arrows and wooden clubs. Their strength and endurance are remarkable. The men can outrun any horse on a long stretch. They can cover 50 miles in a few hours. To see a company of these wild men crossing a plain is like watching a herd of antelope skim over the ground. Only their upright position, with their scanty goats' skins flying in the wind and the flourish of their clubs and bows and arrows, shows that they are men instead of belonging to the lower animals. Dr. Cook is going to write a full scientific account of these people.

# Bisbee Daily Review - June 21, 1908, Sunday Edition, P.6

### Colonist, Vol. XVI, Issue 1726, March 7, 1874, P.4

### King Solomon's Cave

Some interesting discoveries have just been made in a cave called "King Solomon's Cave," Montana, United States, and an account of them is given by a correspondent of the Deer Lodge Independent who formed one of a party of explorers of the cave in question. After crawling through several narrow passages into "a most magnificent chamber," the attention of the explorers was attracted by a massive shield made of copper 57 inches in length and 36 inches in width leaning against the wall; about 10 feet beyond the shield, and eight from the floor, was a cavity in the wall.

One of the party, by aid of some stones, climbed up to the aperture with a light but quickly descended in such a state of alarm that he was for some moments unable to explain that in the niche lay a petrified giant. The other explorers immediately climbed up to the aperture and gazed in. There, sure

enough, was the monster man, whose dimensions on measurement were nine feet, seven and a half inches in length, 38 inches across the breast, and two feet deep. A helmet of brass or copper of gigantic proportions was on this head, which "the corrosive elements of time had sealed to his brow." He seems to have been "a disagreeable customer," and it is perhaps as well that he is dead and petrified, for near him were two mammoth spearheads, one of them with a socket of silver into which to insert a large pole or handle. There was also a large hook made of bone, apparently manufactured from the tusk of an extinct "leviathan of the land."

On the wall were some strange looking letters and pictures of three ships, each having three masts, the middle mast being only two thirds the height of the outward ones. There was also on a flat stone in the wall the picture of a large man with a spear in his hand, and of another ship. On removing this stone, another chamber was discovered, in which were the bones of several more giants, a primitive quartz crusher, and a number of tools made of copper. It is supposed that these poor giants were at work a thousand years ago in the cave when a slide from the mountain above immured them in a living tomb. The search is to be further prosecuted; and in the meantime the explorers are described as "almost wild with the strange and curious things" they have discovered. This beats the "sea serpent" to fits.

# Daily Public Ledger - September 27, 1924, P.1

### A Prehistoric Giant

ELKHART, IN – A dispatch from Cassopolis, MI, says that on opening a mound near Diamond Lake Wednesday, a giant of prehistoric race was unearthed. The bones of the skeleton are well preserved. The lower jaw is immense. An ordinary jawbone fits inside with ease. By measurement, the distance from the top of the skull to the upper end of the thighbone is five feet five inches. A doctor, who was present, stated that the man must have been at least 11 feet tall. The mound was partially covered by a pine stump three feet six inches in diameter, and the ground showed no signs of ever having been disturbed. An earthen tablet, upon which were various

unintelligible characters, and other relics were found.

# Cayuga Chief - April 30, 1898, P.1

### Curious Skeletons Found

### Arm of one Indicates a Man Seven Feet High – the Skull's Odd Protuberance

While workmen were excavating for the Toledo and Ottawa Beach railway recently, they unearthed a bed of old pottery and a number of skeletons. The point where the discovery was made is about one and one-third miles from the city limits of Toledo, on the city side of Ottawa creek. The contractors found a ridge or mound on the proposed line of the road and were compelled to dig through it.

In the solid yellow clay, at a depth of about eight feet, they came across the relics. Three skeletons, undoubtedly of aborigines, were brought to the surface, and an arm, evidently of a giant, was among the bones. It was in a good state of preservation and had belonged to a man fully 7 feet in height. While the workmen were digging out other relics, some farmer picked up the arm and made off with it. A strange feature of the discovery is that none of the skeletons are perfect. Bones are entirely missing from all of them. The skulls are curious. On two of them, just where the edge of the ears would come on either side, are bony protuberances which curl forward, not unlike horns. Several tomahawks have been picked up. ~New York Tribune

# Evening Post, Vol. CXVIII, Issue 34, August 9, 1934, P.13

### Discovery in India

### Giant Human Skeleton Legs Ten Feet Long

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 – A discovery of world-wide importance is reported from the village of Paintiha in the Jubbulpore district, where a giant human skeleton was unearthed from the bank of a river. It was 31.5 feet long, with legs 10 feet long.

# Hartford Weekly Times - March 30, 1872, P.2

## Relics of a Past People

### Excavations in Tennessee – the Hidden Mysteries of "Bone Cave"

From the Manchester, TN, Democrat – Near this city is a cave commonly known as "Bone Cave," from which have been brought, at various times, by boys and other persons who have tried to explore its hidden recesses, human bones of unusual size. The popular legends of the people are to the effect that it is somewhat connected with the people or race which created the "old Stone Fort," which stands a short distance to the west of the town.

A few days since some boys discovered an almost entire human skeleton of mammoth size. The bones of the forearm were nearly twenty inches long, while the bone of the lower part of the leg was longer than an ordinary man's limb, foot and all. The jaw bone of the giant would slip over the face of an ordinary man.

Stimulated by these discoveries, and laudable desire to learn the secrets of this mysterious cavern, on last Thursday six gentlemen, including the editors of this paper, made the necessary preparations and started out to explore the "bone cave." After an exhilarating walk of two miles through a clear, bracing air, we reached the entrance of the cave, where divesting ourselves of our overcoats, and lighting our torches, we entered one of the many passages, but after a short scramble we found further advance stopped by large pieces of rock that had fallen and blocked up the passage. Again we started, and this time we were correct.

Going back about two hundred and fifty feet, we found the passage

growing narrower, until we had to go "snake fashion." At this point we found a sharp descent leading – we knew not where, but rocks detached and sent whirling down reverberated and rebounded until the sound was lost in the distance. After some pounding away of rocks, a passage was made large enough for one man to "squirm" through. A tough, long grape vine was then procured, and turned down, and while the upper end was held by two stalwart men, the senior editor grasped it and sung off determined to find the bottom of that cave, China, or – some other place. At a distance of about 25 feet we struck bottom, but found it was only a shelving platform that sloped and led – no one knew where.

Soon other members of the party came down, and explorations commenced. We found ourselves in a vaulted chamber about 25 feet wide by 60 long, with passages leading in every direction. Following one, we rambled on for 40 or 50 feet and then there appeared one of the most beautiful lakes we have ever seen; the water was clear and sweet, and the… ceiling over the water, studded with stalactites, reflected back the light of our torches like gems. We had no means of ascertaining the size of the lake, for the banks were perpendicular, and it seemed like a pearl set in a bed of rocks.

Another passage which was explored by B.F Fleming was found to extend in a direct line toward the "Old Stone Fort." This passage followed for a distance of nearly two hundred feet, when further progress was stopped by the passage being filled up with debris. This passage looks as if it had been cut from the solid rock by the hand of men, and gives rise to the hypothesis that at some time, far back in the dark ages this cave was used by a race of men – giants if you like – that built this stone fort and the mounds, and that this underground passage led from the fort to the cave, a mile distant. After a good look at this part of the cave, we returned to daylight, having been underground three hours, and traversing over a mile inside the cave.

## Hopkinsville Kentuckian - April 23, 1897, P.8

The bones of a giant ten feet in height were found near Lewisport.

# Kentucky New Era - January 2, 1951, P.5

## Blond Giant Remains Found

### Discovery Made By Scientists In Mexico

MEXICO CITY – There were blond giants yesterday in this land of Manana.

Paxson C. Hayes, an explorer, has dug up a prehistoric civilization in the northern Mexico area of Barranca de Cobre, which appears to prove ancient legends of huge blond Mexican giants.

"The ancient buildings in the cave," Hayes said, "were constructed of a cement-like masonry mixed with bamboo. The huts looked much like mosques."

Explorer Hayes' guide, Rafel Garcia, led the way, some 90 miles into the mountains from Alamos, Sonora. About his startling discovery, Hayes said: "Every basket we found contained a body wrapped like a silkworm. There were 34, of which two were women. Nine were mummified and the remainder was skeletons."

When the bones of the mummies were laid out properly, the various bodies measured from seven feet six inches in most cases up to the largest skeleton which was a full eight feet!

Herpetology – the study of snakes – led Explorer Hayes to the Yaqui region in Barranca de Cobre. He had been engaged in snake research when he first heard the Indian tale about the Lost City of Blond Giants in Sonora.

Having great faith in the Yaqui Indians and in their strange and little known tribal history, Hayes decided to run down the tale of the centuries – buried giants.

"We dug down to volcanic ash," Hayes said. "Below that were the burial baskets, made of mats woven from fibre and bound with twisted yucca

rope."

Hayes says he found his huge mummy at the 7,000-foot height. The question is, how did these huge Mongoloid people get into Mexico?

The greatest mystery of Hayes' find, and perhaps the key that may one day solve this riddle of the Mongoloid past, were the saffron-colored burial robes found on the giants. There may be a great historic tale behind the powder-blue designs of latch hooks and pyramids that embellish the robes.

Hayes thinks that the tiny series of white dots that recur throughout the robes are symbols of the ancient Indian time cycle, and, working on that theory, points out that if this be true… the white dots add up to 25,000 years.

He took the burial robes to the chiefs of the Seri Indians on Tiburon Island off the Mexican west coast. They were as puzzled as Hayes.

This possible lost world in northern Mexico may prove to be one of the most provocative pages in the history of our North American continent, if Hayes' theories are correct.

I will close this chapter with a quote from Vine Deloria, Native American author and professor of law emeritus, who sums up the situation better than I could ever hope to do:

It's probably better that so few of the ruins and remains were tied in with the Smithsonian because they give good reason to believe the ending of the Indiana Jones movie - a great warehouse where the real secrets of earth history are buried.

Modern day archaeology and anthropology have nearly sealed the door on our imaginations, broadly interpreting the North American past as devoid of anything unusual in the way of great cultures characterized by a people of unusual demeanor. The great interloper of ancient burial grounds, the nineteenth century Smithsonian Institution, **created a one-way portal, through which uncounted bones have been spirited.** This door and the contents of its vault are virtually sealed off to any but government officials.

Among these bones may lay answers not even sought by these officials concerning the deep past.

The first hint we had about the possible existence of an actual race of tall, strong, and intellectually sophisticated people, was in researching old township and county records. Many of these were quoting from old diaries and letters that were combined, for posterity, in the 1800s from diaries going back to the 1700s. Says Vine in this understanding:

Some of these old county and regional history books contain real gems because the people were not subjected to a rigid indoctrination about evolution and were astonished about what they found and honestly reported it." (Emphasis by the author).

# Author's Side bar: Expelled

This will be a quick note, but if you have never seen Ben Stein's movie, Expelled, I would encourage you to go out and rent it or watch it on NETFLIX.

Stein goes up against the status quo, and the intellectual elite, exposing the bias against any other form of thought that is antithetical to Darwin's theory.

He interviews former teachers and professors who have lost tenure for mentioning **intelligent design**, which is the theory that the complexity of life had to have some designer behind it because it couldn't have happened by chance.

Stein also sits down with Richard Dawkins, one of the premier evolutionists of our day, and challenges him to tell us where life began. Dawkins doesn't have an answer, but postulates life began elsewhere by a race of beings that had evolved by some sort of Darwinian process and then they created and seeded us here on this planet.

This sounds like science fiction and yet Dawkins defends this circular reasoning because his answer begs the question: who created the race of aliens who created us?

Stein makes a very cogent point that any other paradigm or world view that is opposed to Darwinism is met, head on, with intellectual hostility. The movie is revealing in that it clearly demonstrates the prevailing view in both academia and science.

Back to Text

# Chapter 3

## Robert Mirabal ~ Stilt Walker

I first became familiar with Robert Mirabal's work through a clip I saw on YouTube. I'm not sure who sent the link to me, but if the sender is by chance reading this, thanks for sending it my way.

Mirabal is a Grammy Award-winning composer and a Native American Pueblo. I watched with fascination as the video began and immediately recognized high production values and good camera work.

The "play," or the telling and reenactment of the old stories handed down orally for generations, was staged outdoors and at night. The lighting of the scene created another world, almost like looking through a window-in-time of what might have taken place a thousand years ago. As the narrator off stage began the story, I was transfixed by his words.

> And a long time ago they say that there were giants that roamed the land. They came from the sky and fell in love with the sons and daughters of the earth. They had the ability to read your mind and foresee the future …
>
> The men would go hunting in the mountains for deer and elk while the women would make gifts to honor these giants. (6)

When I heard this, I was taken aback, because the similarity to the Genesis 6 account and also what we find in The Book of Enoch was too much to be coincidence, in my opinion.

> And it came to pass, when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them,
>
> That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose.
>
> And the Lord said, My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh: yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years.

> There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown. (Genesis 6:1-4)

In Mirabal's Stilt Walker, we hear this:

> …when the men would go hunting in the mountains, for deer or elk, they would bring gifts to the giants.

The actors are Native Americans and are dressed in period costumes. The scene appears as if the viewer has been transported back in time. The women are preparing the gifts and each of the men is given a gift. The men move slowly and deliberately to the center of the stage where they kneel and face the audience.

Throughout this entire production, music composed by Mirabal lends itself to this other worldly tableau. There is a cellist, flutist, and percussionist creating a musical tapestry, while synthesizers are also used to layer the sound. Voice modulation is used for a great effect, but more about that later.

The men are statuesque as they wait in silence. At this point the audience must be wondering what is about to happen as there is a sense of anticipation. From out of the wings we hear a cry that is not quite human. And then we hear the thudding of a deep drum as if a very large animal, like an elephant, is coming close to where the men are.

Boom…Boom.

Boom…Boom.

However, it is not an elephant which comes into view but a giant which slowly comes onto the platform. He is at least 10 feet tall! His face is painted white and black and his dark black hair hangs to his waist. He raises his head and once again utters what sounds to me like a cry of anguish. (This is accomplished through an electronic voice modulator). With every step he takes, the loud boom of the drum is heard. The effect is startling and takes the viewer completely by surprise. He makes his way behind the men who are not moving and waves his large staff over their heads, as if blessing them.

So there you have it. The first question that ran through my mind was where did this story originate? Why was this being presented here and now in the 21st century? Why the story of sky beings who came to earth and sired giants? How far back did this story go? Did Robert Mirabal know where it originated?

Until the later part of the 20th century, many anthropologists and archeologists did not acknowledge the validity of Native American oral accounts. In other words, they discounted these stories because they viewed them as mythos and superstition.

However, recently there has been a shift in this position and now these stories are being listened to and recorded.

I immediately set about to find Robert Mirabal. I Googled his name and a web site came up. I then went to the site and found his contact information. I called the number, and was a little caught off guard when he answered, but delighted to hear his voice.

My first question after telling him how much I thought of his piece Stilt Walker was where did you hear the story? Did you make it up or was this part of the oral tradition from your tribe?

Robert dived into his answer without any hesitation.

(The following is a transcript from my notes as we talked. Mirabal lives in northern New Mexico and is a Pueblo).

“It’s an old story from my tribe. To us there’s no mystery. There’s no huge mystery. These elements. It’s the fact that when the US of America has created a system that keeps the people in darkness. It’s not a big deal to us, there was a time when giants roamed the earth and we believe this [emphasis mine].

“When you say folklore and legend people wonder if it really happened. That lifestyle to us is when this took place.

“Were there a race of people that came from the stars? Yes, we believe it.

“Where does the corn come from? What was the origin of the corn? It’s

fed thousands of my people. If you study it, it creates a geometrical shape that encompasses all of life.

“If you were to ask a person a thousand years ago if the corn that fed our people would be destroyed, the people would not have believed you.

“There is no proof from an anthropological view point. I can’t prove any of this happened.

“You can try to find the proof. You will find disheartening features. They - the star people - are all going to show up when the time is right.

“For me, I believe in it. I believe in the old stories. People of the corn believe there was a race of people who coexisted.

“Can we prove it scientifically? No we can’t but we have the stories.

“I’m not interested in proving anything. When it comes to native culture you don’t have to prove it.”

I replied, “Noah, Abraham and those stories we find in the Bible were at first an oral tradition.”

Robert continued: “This - the corn - enables us to survive. How can you grow corn in rock?”

(He is discussing how seemingly impossible it is to grow anything in the barren desert of the southwest, yet his people grow corn in these harsh conditions!)

“What tribe are you from?” I asked.

“Pas Pueblo. A few of us believe there were giants here. Everybody knows the story. To us they are true.

“For me, if you asked my people a thousand years ago that we would be living a fractured existence, they would have told you you are crazy. They would never have believed the wars we have today.

“These stories were shoved under the table as they didn’t fit into what we were supposed to be. If we had won the war - the wars with the white man - things would have been different. We have stories when men would go hunting and the giants would look into your eyes and know if you were

telling the truth.

“We are brothers with the stories. We are brothers with the legends. The indigenous people have the stories of the giants [but] they have always stayed low-key because we know they are going to come back.

“For something to be sacred, it needs to be secret.

“Who we are, is a way of life. The people of the stars. Those are the ones who come from the heavens.”

“Is it safe to say these secrets are guarded?” I asked.

“Yes. They - the giants - could read your mind. At one point we could all do that. They knew and kept the people at that time in line.”

“Are you aware that this story parallels the account we find in the Bible, except the star people are called Fallen Angels?” I prodded.

“You can also go to the angels gone astray.”

## Summary:

Here we have a story handed down through the years, father to son, grandfather to grandson and so forth. Can we trace it back to its origins? Of course not. Should we dismiss it as the mythos of a primitive people that has no basis in scientific fact? The old school might do this, but I believe what Robert Mirabal was told. I believe there was a race of giants that his ancestors encountered.

The Judeo/Christian Bible is full of accounts similar to this. Before writing was invented, stories were passed down orally, just like we see in the case of Robert Mirabal.

Years ago in the ground breaking book, Roots, by Alex Haley, part of the story hinged on an oral account handed down from one slave to another. I remember seeing this in a documentary about the making and writing of the book.

Haley went to Africa, to the village he was told Kunte Kinte had come from - I’m getting goose bumps as I write this - and there he was led to a man who had memorized the oral traditions of his tribe, going back hundreds of

years. Haley was privileged to sit and listen as the old man went on and on for hours. Finally there it was. He heard the name Kunte Kinte!

Haley asked the interpreter what had been said and he was told that the old man said Kunte Kinte went out into the forest to find wood to make a drum and never returned.

It must have been an amazing moment for Haley, and I still recall seeing it vividly even though it was years ago.

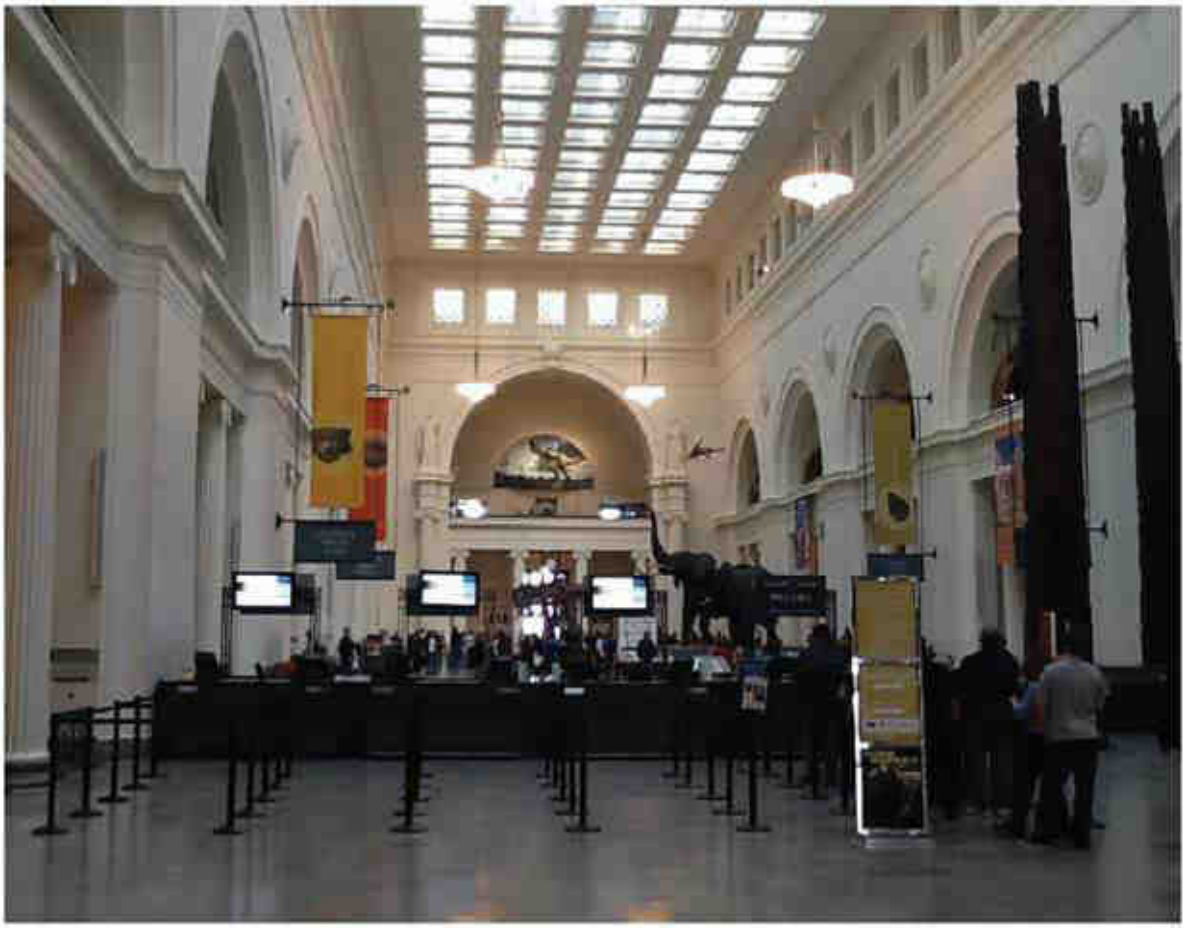
Bottom line for me is I believe Mirabal's account: there was a race of giants. We may differ as to their origins. Mirabal believes they are from the stars or the sky.

When we read the account in The Book of Enoch, we see that in the days of Jared two hundred watcher angels descended and landed on Mount Hermon.

Is there a similarity between the accounts? Was the story Mirabal heard from a more recent time, more specifically after the flood of Noah? If so, this would establish what I believe was yet another incursion by the fallen watcher angels. From Mirabal's point of view and from the stories handed down to him, giants roamed the land.

Were these the Nephilim? I think they were…

# Chapter 4
## My Trip to the Chicago Field Museum



This picture does not give the viewer the overwhelming feeling that I got when I found myself in the hall - it was immense! Picture of the Chicago Field Museum by the author.

I was in Chicago for a conference with Russ Dizdar, and I had booked my flight to arrive a day early so I could explore the Chicago Field Museum. I had the pleasure of being in the presence of a friend known as M.G. or, as my wife and I affectionately call him, Mysterious Geoff.

Geoff is indefatigable and filled with boundless curiosity. He had come to Chicago to meet Peggy and me and take us out to dinner. We had a wonderful dinner at Maggiano's, and then headed back to the hotel for some much needed slumber.

The next morning, Geoff and I headed to the Field Museum. We were about a mile or two away from it when I got my first look at the enormous building, which may be one of the largest buildings I have ever seen.

It is a very impressive structure and I wondered how much a building like this would cost to construct today.

The Field Museum was constructed during the Roosevelt era. It is a grand design with architecture that is meant to both impress and dwarf the common man and to show the grand design of BIG government.

We parked and then walked about a block to the entrance and climbed the stairs, which seemed to ascend forever. We entered the building, and I found myself in a great hall, the likes of which I have never encountered before. The place was of mammoth proportions and I found myself laughing with joy as I was overwhelmed with being in such a space.

We looked at the pamphlet we were handed showing where the different displays were being kept and then headed over to the Native American display.

The Field Museum has one of the largest collections of Native American artifacts in the world and the displays are first rate. However, in keeping with the tone of this book, I want to point out that what is shown to the public is only a very small percentage of the artifacts the museum has on hand, and I believe what is displayed has come through a filter. I would also point out that the filter is a Darwinian one and is sacrosanct in the halls of academia and science!

In other words, there are NO giant bones on display, in part because of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (7) or NAGPRA, which has made it illegal to show any skeleton remains out of respect for the dead.

While I understand the need for NAGPRA, it does create a problem for researchers like me who are looking for evidence of a race of giants that predated Native Americans and also upholding the biblical world view.

I have been told - and I admit this is hearsay - many Native American tribes do not know what to do with the overwhelming amount of artifacts that the Smithsonian wants to give back to them.

There is a large warehouse that houses thousands of artifacts that have been kept out of the public eye for decades.

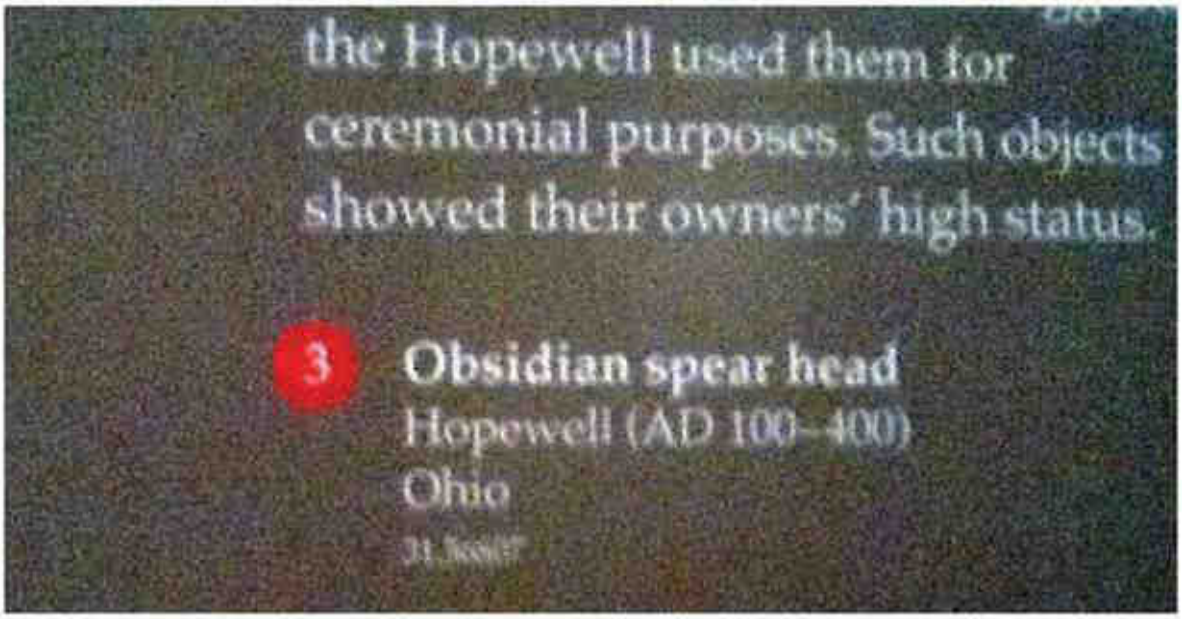
Only qualified researchers are allowed to examine these and even then obtaining permission can take years. Added to this is the Smithsonian's control of the artifacts and its dismissal of any other paradigm than the original one adopted by the first curators and by Ales Hrdlicka. We'll meet him a little later.

Now back to the trip to the Field Museum. Geoff and I were perusing the displays when Geoff spotted this artifact and pointed it out to me. It was in the Hopewell Indian section.

The Hopewell were interpreted according to the "party line."

The Hopewell culture flourished in Ohio and other parts of eastern North America during the Middle Woodland Period, possibly as early as 100 B.C. We do not know what these people might have called themselves. The name we use comes from Mordecai Hopewell, a Chillicothe landowner on whose property mounds were excavated in the 1800s. The site exemplified all the significant features of the culture, so it became the "type site" and its name was applied to the entire culture. (8) I find it interesting that archeologists will admit they have no idea who these people were and what they called themselves.

This is a spear head found in the Hopewell display. Picture taken by the author at the Chicago Field Museum.




The Display Reads: "The Hopewell used them [spears] for ceremonial purposes. Such objects showed the owners' high status."

While the above explanation of what the spear was used for may be true, there may be another explanation.

The spearhead would have been too large for an average Native American, who stood perhaps 5’ 8” tall, to use effectively. So the staff of the Field Museum realizes this and thus asserts the notion this spear was used ceremonially.

However, there is another possible explanation. The spear was used by someone much taller than the average Hopewell. In other words, what if a man perhaps 8 or 9 feet in height possessed the spear that we see above? It would no longer be ceremonial to him but would be a functioning weapon. While I admit there is no way to tell who possessed the spear, I have posted in chapter 2 newspaper clippings that once again point to giant skeletons being exhumed from the mounds in Ohio where the Hopewell dwelt, in order to at least bolster the possibility that the spear could have been a utilitarian object of a man seven to eight feet in height.

I would also point out the Field Museum does not tell us where the spear head was discovered. Was this object found by itself in a field or was it part of a burial where it lay next to a skeleton eight feet in length or more? Sadly, we will never know and so the public sees the spearhead and it has no connection to where the artifact was discovered.

Is this a deliberate obfuscation by the museum to keep the public in the dark about a race of giants that may have inhabited the Americas in the ancient past?

The following clipping illustrates my point as we see that crude implements were near the skeleton. What were these crude implements? Was one of them a large spearhead like we see in the picture?

# UNCOVERS SKELETON OF GIANT

### Interesting Relic of Ancient Mound Builders Is Discovered In Ohio

Springfield, MO, April 7.—A giant skeleton of a man has been

> unearthed on the Woolverton farm, a short distance from Tippecanoe City. It measures eight feet from the top of the leg to the ankles, the feet being missing. The skull is large enough to fit as a helmet over the average man's head. This skeleton was one of seven found buried in a circle, their feet being pointed toward the center. Crude implements were near. The skeletons are thought to be those of mound builders. (9)

Is it really too hard for us to imagine what I am proposing here? Occam's razor declares:

**"The simplest explanation for some phenomenon is more likely to be accurate than more complicated explanations."**

In my opinion, the simplest answer in regard to the large spearhead is that it is not ceremonial but was a functioning weapon used in the hands of a man who stood in excess of 8 feet.

What is interesting is this artifact is now in plain sight at the Field Museum. But wait, there is more!

Geoff and I ferreted out one more artifact that again may have an alternate explanation than the one given on the placard.

Here is the picture of a large copper axe head. Picture taken by the author.

The caption explaining the artifact reads thus:

> These copper axes or Celts show no sign of wear, leading archeologists to believe they held symbolic meaning. As with the Columbian red stone and greenstone axes, Hopewell leaders may have used copper axes to indicate their power to clear land and build monumental ceremonial centers.

I would point out this is once again the party line, and it becomes clear from yet another inscription that the Field Museum is holding to the accepted paradigm that there was no race of giant men, and these ax heads and spear heads were large because they were used ceremonially to show the prowess of the individual they belonged to.

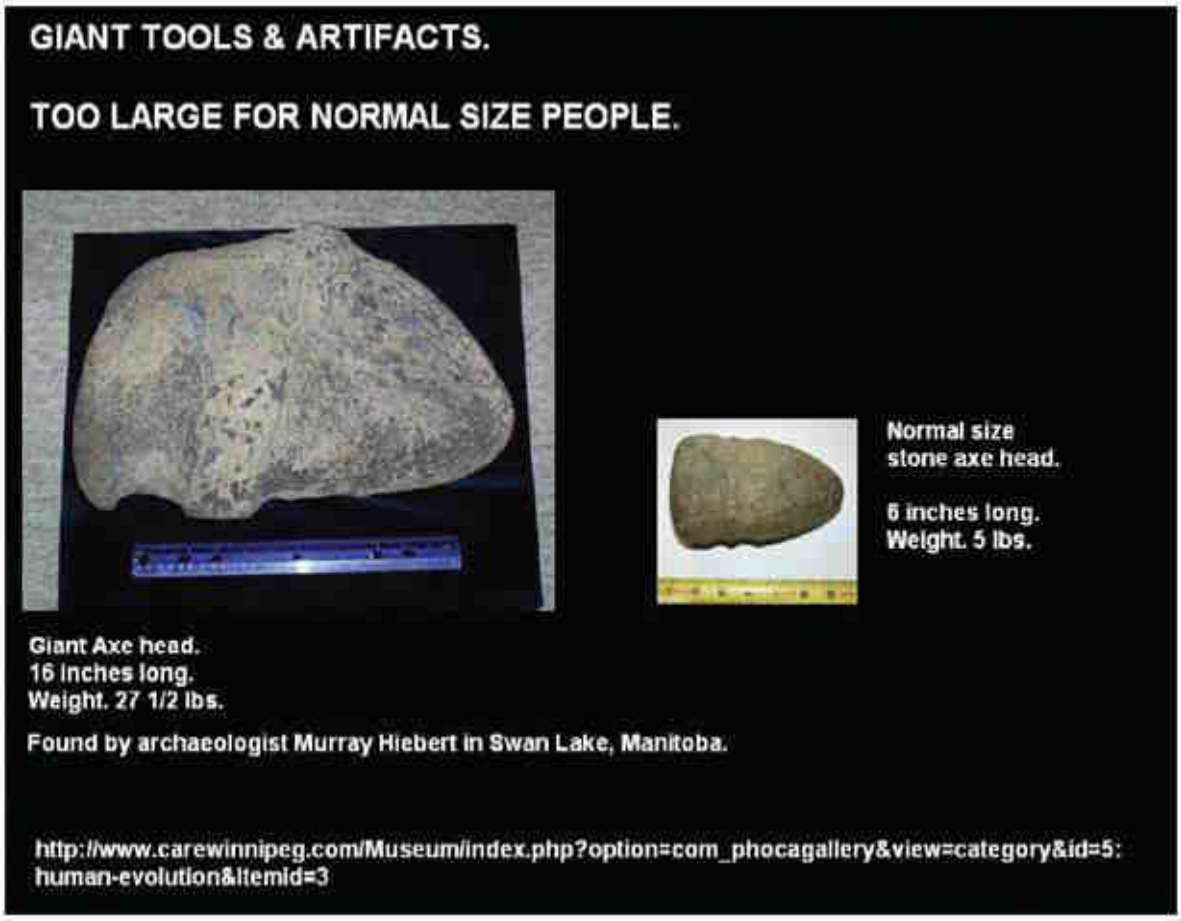
Again, we will go to the historic record and see that these artifacts were found in conjunction with giant skeletons taken from the mounds. It would seem appropriate that an eight-foot man would use a larger axe and spear than one standing just less than six feet.

Here's another clipping:

> Of the skeletal material, only four or five good specimens were found. One remarkable mummy was 8 1/2 feet in length…across the breast of this mighty warrior were seven large bows, three stone pipes, forty war points, and four eight-inch spears…(10)

This article is a representative of many other articles describing large artifacts found which are proportionate to the skeleton in which they have been entombed. It seems reasonable to me that there has been a deliberate obfuscation of the evidence in order to prop up the status quo, which is the Darwinian evolutionary model.

Here is another axe head. This one is 27 1/2 lbs.




Photos Courtesy of The Creation Evidence Museum in Winnipeg. A 27 1/2 lb. stone axe found near Swan Lake, Manitoba, by a gentleman named Murrey Hiebert. http://www.carewinnipeg.com/Museum/galleries/human-evolution.

Notice in the following photos the difference between the axe head that is 16 inches long and weighs 27 ½ lbs and the normal size axe head to the right. I split wood and chopped down trees when I was in Boy Scouts—I attained a rank of Life!—and I know what it's like to swing an axe. The 27 ½ lb ax presents a problem, even from a ceremonial point of view, as it would be difficult to hold or carry for any length of time. Yet, when we factor a man standing at nine feet, we see that this axe head would serve him well.

# Chapter 5

## Ales Hrdlicka - The Smithsonian Cover-up!

In Vine Deloria's book, Red Earth, White Lies: Native Americans and the Myth of Scientific Fact, he states there was a cover-up by the Smithsonian in regard to the skeletal remains exhumed in the 19th and early 20th centuries. (11)

In Holocaust of Giants: the Great Smithsonian Cover-up, Deloria, writes:

> "Some time before archaeology came to subscribe the general public to its view of prehistory—generations prior to Darwin's troublesome theory—the pioneers thought that some of the earthworks were as ancient as could be concurrent with human habitation in America. Some among the early settlers exercised their pens assured that the earthworks were not built by the direct ancestry of the native people living in the historical period, but rather were constructed in a more remote era encompassing a different social order. They compared the 'Mound Builders,' with the 'Indians,' clearly discerning the former as belonging to an earlier time—possessing a different fate or destiny from the latter.
>
> "Evidence for the occupation of this region before the appearance of the red man and the white race is to be found in almost every part of the county, as well as through the northwest generally. In removing the gravel bluffs, which are numerous and deep, for the construction and repair of roads, and in excavating cellars, hundreds of human skeletons, some of them of giant form, have been found. A citizen of Marion County estimates that there were about as many human skeletons in the knolls of Marion County as there are white inhabitants at present!" http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/720497/posts

Now this begs the question, why would men trained in the scientific method deliberately squash information that might alter the status quo or

change it altogether?

Another point to consider is this: do we find other examples of this kind of hiding of evidence elsewhere? The answer is yes, and I will refer to several of these examples. What I'm trying to establish is that there seems to be a certain segment in academia who have an agenda and will stick to it no matter what. Here are two cogent examples:

## Piltdown Man

The history of the discovery of the earliest Englishman (as Piltdown Man was so often called) is fairly common knowledge. A laborer was supposedly digging in a gravel pit near the village of Piltdown in Sussex in southern England in 1910 when he found a piece of bone. He passed it to the local amateur archaeologist of the district, Charles Dawson, who verified its antiquity and pronounced that it was part of a skull which was possibly human. Dawson began to search for the rest of the skull and, in 1912, a jawbone was discovered. Sir Arthur Smith Woodward of the British Museum verified that the skull had human features and the jaw was ape-like. The fossils became known as Piltdown Man and were called Eoanthropus dawsoni, which means "Dawson's Dawn Man." In 1915, another Dawn Man was found a couple of miles away from the site of the first find. Fossil remains of animals that lived with Piltdown Man, together with the tools that he used, were also found at the two sites. At last, here was "proof" that apes had evolved into humans in England.(12)

Piltdown Man remained "proof" of evolution until 1953 when it was proven to be a well thought out hoax. Piltdown Man was used in textbooks and was referred to as scientific fact and yet when proven to be a hoax, the scientific community was slow to adjust their thinking. Why would someone deliberately set about to deceive the public? What agenda was/is of such import that truth and honesty is thrown under the bus? Why are some of our schools still promulgating this myth?

## Global Warming

Another more recent example is the phenomenon of "global warming." The public was told over and over again that global warming threatened our way of life and unless we drastically changed our output of carbon, due to

industry and the automobile, we would risk the chance of perishing as a species. However, just before the world was to vote on passing laws which would have greatly restricted the United States as well as other industrial nations, someone blew the whistle on the scientists who had fudged the data to create the outcome they wished.(13)

A segment on the December 3rd 2009 broadcast of BBC's "Newsnight" showed the implications of the story behind the so-called "Climategate" scandal are more than just e-mails concealing data, but incompetence in analyzing the data by way of faulty computer code. John Graham-Cumming, a British programmer known for the open source "POPFile email filtering program" explained how the University of East Anglia's Climatic Research Unit (CRU) had wholesale problems with its computer programming analyzing climate change data, with billions, if not trillions of dollars on the line.(14)

If it wasn't clear that the global warming theory was in trouble when the Climategate scandal erupted in 2009, showing the corruption in academia willing to "hide the decline" and suppress scientific studies and views that didn't conform to those of the "warmists," then it should have been when they largely dropped the term "global warming" and replaced it with "climate change." Who, after all, could disagree with the notion that the climate is changing? It has been changing since the beginning of time.

One would have to be positively "anti-science" to make such a suggestion -- a term thrown around a lot by the Left to describe the Republicans who ran for president in 2012. (15)

These two incidents show the propensity of humans to rework data and create artifacts to bolster a particular belief or paradigm. Vincent H. Gaddis' American Indian Myths and Mysteries states:

> "Concealing evidence that conflicts with accepted theory is common scientific skullduggery. For years the Smithsonian Institution has been accused of hiding in storage vaults things it doesn't like. In 1968 two Neanderthal-like skulls with low foreheads and large brows were found in Minnesota. As for dating, University of Minnesota scientists said they

> were reluctant to destroy any of the material, although carbon-14 testing only requires burning one gram of bone. They were sent to the Smithsonian. Later Dr. Lawrence Angel, curator of physical anthropology at the institution, said he had no record of the skulls there, although he was sure they were not lost. We have a right to wonder whether some professional scientists mightn't find a really early date for the bones distressing."(16)

In my opinion it becomes clear that those at the helm of the Smithsonian were engaged in the deliberate obfuscation of evidence that would offer another paradigm than the accepted Darwinian one that then and now permeate all of science and academia.

The question is why would men of science deliberately engage in this? And, I believe I have an answer. If these skeletons exist, and by all of the overwhelming evidence both from the written record found in newspapers and accounts from scientists, as well as the oral traditions from Native Americans, they pose a direct threat to the pervading world view, Darwinism.

This story proves that despite being presented with hard evidence that men hunted large bison with weapons in the Pleistocene Era (2.6 million to 11,700 years ago), therefore coexisting with them, Ales Hrdlicka of the United States National Museum (now the Smithsonian Institution), refused to admit that humans were in the Americas at that time. Why would he insist on this position if not to protect the sacred cow of Darwinism?

The rise of the Clovis Orthodoxy goes back to the first decades of this century. Throughout the 1890s, William Henry Holmes of the Bureau of American Ethnology and Thomas Chamberlin of United States Geological Survey challenged many dubious claims for Pleistocene (Ice Age) archaeological finds in the New World, a role continued into the 1920s by physical anthropologist Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1926 Jesse Figgins of the Colorado Museum of Natural History sent a crew to collect a skeleton of an extinct bison from a fossil bed near Folsom, New Mexico. Figgins' crew found a stone point at the site but moved it before an archaeologist could verify its association with the bones. Hrdlicka refused to accept the find as evidence of Pleistocene occupation of the New World by humans. Figgins, infuriated, told his crew to contact him immediately if another such find was made and to leave the point undisturbed until he

arrived. In August 1927 another point was found. It was left in the ground, examined by outside experts and photographed. The find proved that humans had entered the New World sometime before the end of the Ice Age some 10,000 years ago.(17)

Here yet again is another piece of evidence pointing to Hrdlicka's refusal to accept evidence which would contradict his position.

This then was actually the first documented Folsom to be found in a positive association with Pleistocene bison, but it was insufficient to quell the doubt that surrounded such a radical and unprecedented finding. In 1927, the excavation continued with Floyd Blair in charge (Folsom 1974:39). Due to a discussion Figgins had with Ales Hrdlicka the previous year, workers were instructed to leave any artifact that they discovered untouched and in situ to be photographed and witnessed by independent observers. On August 29, 1927, Schwachheim wrote in his diary:

> "I found an arrow point (Fig. 6 and 5C) this morning, it is a clear colored agate or jasper. It is not exposed the full length, but it is hollow on the sides and looks something like this (inserted drawing). The point was near the rib in the matrix. One barb is broken off … sent a letter to the boss today."

When Figgins received word of the find, he sent telegrams to Barnum Brown, to major museums, and to a group of archaeologists who were conveniently assembled at a conference in Pecos, New Mexico. As soon as was possible, Barnum Brown, A.V. Kidder, and Frank H.H. Roberts, Jr., arrived to examine the find and all concluded that there was no doubt about the association between the bison bones and the projectile point. Interestingly, the most prominent man in the field of physical anthropology in the 1920s, Ales Hrdlicka of the United States National Museum (now the Smithsonian Institution), steadfastly refused to accept that man was in North America during the late Pleistocene. In regard to the artifacts recovered with the bison bones at the Folsom site, he stated they "… cannot be linked with Paleolithic culture or with geological antiquity." To challenge Hrdlicka at any time for any reason was not a wise career move. To do so without absolute and positive corroborative evidence was professional suicide. To most archaeologists, however, this discovery opened the door to new and exciting discoveries on the Plains and elsewhere in the New World. (18)

We see the same obstinate trait being displayed by Hrdlicka. Remember, he was the head of the Smithsonian, the supreme gate keeper if you will, and all information passed under his scrutiny. I believe the evidence points to an intentional bias that deliberately obfuscated real information that, as I will try to prove in this book, supports the biblical view of creation and diffusionism with the Nephilim being central to the issue.

If there had been a race of giants that inhabited America before Native Americans arrived, which I believe there were, then where did they originate? Did they migrate here from Africa, the Middle East, or Asia? Is there a possibility they came from what is referred to as the Levant, or as most know it by, Israel, the Promised Land? Were these giants actually a race described in the Bible known as the Nephilim?

Think about it: if the Nephilim fled the Promised Land, or the Levant, where did they go? Is it possible they fled north into Europe and then found a way to migrate into North America? Could they have made ships and sailed to South America?

We know the timeline of the so-called Adena/Hopewell Indians was about 2500 to 3000 years ago, which fits the conquest of Canaan by Joshua perfectly. (19) Is it possible that the Nephilim tribes fled the land because Joshua and the Israelites were hunting all of them, including women and children? Are the remains of the giants in North and South America the remains of these Nephilim tribes?

Did Ales Hrdlicka during his tenure as director of the Smithsonian Institute deliberately steer the course of anthropology away from the overwhelming evidence that a race of giant men and women once inhabited the Americas? Ross Hamilton, in his book A Tradition of Giants, says this about Hrdlicka:

> "During his tenure at the Smithsonian, Hrdlicka seized the opportunity to mold the path of anthropology as he saw fit. No one today knows how or why he was motivated to act the way he did, although national political skullduggery is suspect. The geologist Kirk Bryan once advised his students that during the 'reign' of Hrdlicka, 'if you ever find evidence of human life in a context which is ancient, bury it carefully, but do not forget about it.' … Hrdlicka stood in the way of

all fieldwork speculating an older timeline for people in North America." (20)

So here we have a contemporary of Hrdlicka, Kirk Bryan, who is supposedly telling his students to be wary of Hrdlicka. Why would he do this unless he knew Hrdlicka had an agenda, a paradigm that he sought to promulgate and keep the status quo at all costs?

If Hrdlicka didn't know about the evidence, then we could give him the benefit of the doubt and declare, no harm no foul. However, this doesn't seem to be the case as we see from the evidence above. We also have the clippings from newspapers in which the Smithsonian is listed as the recipient of the bones of the giants and yet they somehow vanish!

Ales Hrdlicka, dubbed the "Skull Doctor" by Native Americans, immigrated to America as a boy with his family from Bohemia. In Europe, his family was cabinetmakers, but Ales and his father took jobs in a cigar factory to feed the rest of the family in America. When Hrdlicka was a teenager, he contracted typhoid fever, and it was during this experience that he became interested in medicine. After he recovered, he studied in New York and earned his medical degree.

As an intern he began his studies in physical anthropology. He became very interested in the study of anthropometry, the systematic collection and correlation of measurements of the human body. During his search for data, Hrdlicka literally put his hands on and measured thousands of skulls— both of living subjects from all walks of life, and skeletal remains. He knew human skulls very well.

In 1910 Hrdlicka was promoted to curator in the Division of Physical Anthropology, and in 1918 founded the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, which he edited until his retirement in 1942. So, he controlled both the institution and the primary journal of physical anthropology in the United States for 32 years.

Human evolution and the land bridge are the two theories for which he is most known. He believed that human beings evolved in the Old World, Europe, and migrated throughout the globe. These people groups adapted to the environments but were of one source (competing theories of the day believed that various "races" evolved from different species of animals). In

1927, Hrdlicka published his article The Neanderthal Phase of Man, where he elaborated on this thesis. It was also in this year that he won the Huxley Memorial Medal, named after Thomas Henry Huxley (1825–1895), British biologist, supporter of Charles Darwin and inventor of the term "agnosticism." Huxley was nicknamed, "Darwin's bulldog."

Hrdlicka claimed that the first Americans emigrated across the Bering Strait from the Asian continent. His proposal was based on the fact that in the Americas there were no apes from which man could evolve. He organized hundreds of expeditions to gather information to prove his theories.

He did not believe the Neanderthals existed on the Americas before the last Ice Age. He believed that NO peoples existed in the Americas prior to 12,000 years ago.

The theory that people walked across a land bridge from Siberia through the Bering Strait to the Americas did not originate with Hrdlicka, but was strongly supported by him. (Many are still taught this in school).

Hrdlicka refused to acknowledge any evidence that did not support his theories.

# Berkley Daily Gazette, P.8

### Giants Are No More, Declares Hrdlicka

(UP) Washington, March 12 – The Smithsonian Institution is "fed up" on skeletons of "prehistoric human giants," and Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of anthropology, makes no bones about it.

Dr. Hrdlicka blames the "will to believe" of amateur anthropologists for many reports of "discoveries" which find their way to his office with monotonous frequency. The fact that the bones aren't even interesting adds to his consternation.

Occasionally, the scientist conceded, a bone of an abnormal human being is found, or bones of an animal which are deceptive even to medical men. But this is a rarity.

According to the Institution, the purported "finds" describe "an ancient race of giants between 7 and 8 feet tall, with bones and jaws considerably larger than those of men living today. The finder makes a hurried comparison of the length of the fossil thigh bone with his own, and from this calculates the size of the hypothetical "ancient giant."

However, it was explained, "the person unfamiliar with human anatomy does not know that the upper joint of the femur is several inches higher than would appear from superficial examination of the living body."

Hence, the "discovery" and consequent disillusion.

Next to human "giants," Dr. Hrdlicka reports, fancy finds its sway with human "dwarfs."

# The Times Dispatch - February 11, 1907, P. 8

### Giant's Tooth

### Big Molar Which Dentists Think Belonged to Prehistoric Man

BRISTOL, VA , February 10 – A.M. Brown, a former Virginian, now residing in Illinois, who came recently to Southwest Virginia to visit, has with him a monstrous tooth, which dentists have pronounced to be that of a human giant. Brown thinks he has in this tooth a relic of a prehistoric race of giants, and has refused to accept an offer of $25 for it. He states that he found the tooth in a cave near Cincinnati, from which other bones of giants have been taken. This tooth is from the jaw, and is triple-sectioned and measures three inches across and five inches in length.

This discovery recalls that six months ago the skeleton of a giant was discovered in a cave near Bristol by workmen who were opening a stone quarry. The bones showed their former possessor to have been fully ten feet in height. E.C. Huffaker, formerly of the Smithsonian Institution, expressed the opinion that this skeleton was that of a prehistoric giant.

# The Sunday Vindicator - September 12, 1897, P.9

### Nine Feet Tall

### Was This the Man Whose Skeleton Was Found in Indiana?

Connersville, IN, Sept. 11 – While Sexton Charles Rieman was digging a grave in the city cemetery, he came upon the skeleton of a monster man. It had been buried in a sitting posture with the face to the east, and was only about three feet below the surface. The remains indicated that the being of which this was once a part was a veritable giant, probably nine feet in height. The femur bone is about a yard long, and the massive under jaw is much larger than that of an ordinary man. It is supposed that the bones are those of an Indian or Mound Builder.

# Newburgh Journal - December 17, 1912, P.1

### There were Giants in those Old Days

Stanford University, CA, Dec. 17 – Recent excavation indicate that the peninsula south of San Francisco was once inhabited by a race of giant stature, Professor Harold Heath of the zoologic department of Stanford University according to a statement given out last night, has unearthed about two miles south of here, several skeletons of men who were of unusual height.

A pre-historic village covering nearly two acres has been the scene of Professor Heath's investigations. Stone Hammers, bone awls, and ornaments found by his party indicate that their owners had attained considerable advancement in artisanship and civilization.

# Giant Skeleton Found in Mexico

Charles C. Clapp, a Boston broker of 19 Congress Street, who has recently returned from Mexico, tells a remarkable story of the finding of the complete skeleton of a man who in life walked with his head nine feet above the earth, Mr. Clapp said:

"Late one night, while we were sitting in the camp, a shot was heard from the distant hills. A party of us started out at once to investigate, for when the sound of a gun is heard in the State of Jalisco it means that a white man is shooting and that he means business.

"We finally located the foreman of the mines, who said that on going to the window of his hut he had seen two shining eyes below and had fired. We at once started on the hunt, with men and torches, and discovered traces of a wounded mountain lion. Following the trail, we came to a cave, the mouth of which was blocked up with stones with the exception of a small hole where the stones had been clawed away, evidently by some wild animal.

"We crawled through this hole with our torches and found ourselves in a long cave. We walked along until we came to a spacious apartment. Here strewn about on the floor of the cave were great numbers of human bones. I don't pretend to have any scientific knowledge of the human frame, but picking over the bones I was able to articulate a complete human skeleton, which measured just 8 feet 11 inches.

"The femur measured up to my thigh, the ribs were more like those of a horse, the molars were big enough to crack a cocoanut, and the head from front to back measured 18 inches. I imagine there were enough of these bones to make 200 complete skeletons.

"The cave was evidently the burial place of a race of giants who antedate the Aztecs and who subsisted upon the abundant game of the locality. Together with the bones, among the various relics found, was a massive stone hatchet, weighing 30 pounds.

"The Mexican government holds a jealous guard over its relics and buried treasures so that in order for the bones to be brought from that country for American scientists to study, it will be necessary for some noted

archaeologist to go down and arrange for their removal. I intend to see Professor Alexander Agassiz in regard to my discovery, and see if some attempt can be made to secure some of the bones to bring here.

"I have already interested Roland Thomas, the magazine writer, in their prehistoric remains, and I expect that he will shortly visit the scene of my discovery, and prepare a report which will be given to the public later on."

# Ft. Worth Daily Gazette - May 30, 1884, P.3

While we were yet in town, Mr. Wm. Babb reported to us the finding upon his ranch in the county of a huge skeleton, supposed to be that of a human. The skeleton was examined by Dr. Broadnax and pronounced by him to be human. The leg bone from knee to foot measured four feet eight inches and thirty-six inches around. The arm bone was three feet one inch from elbow to hand, and a rib was four feet one-half inch long. This skeleton was found near a creek, and was almost unearthed by the washing of the water. As soon as the waters are lower the entire skeleton will be exhumed. Mr. Babb says the above figures are true, and being a reliable man we publish them. This skeleton, judging from parts already measure, must have been some eighteen or twenty feet high.

# Hope Valley Advertiser - August 8, 1929, P.1

### Primitive Man was of Gigantic Size

A man powerful enough to engage in a battle to the death with a huge buffalo of a size and type now extinct is considered by authorities to have been traced by discovery reported from the Transvaal. The bones and skull of a primitive man were found lying near the fossilized bones of a giant buffalo, whose head measures 12 feet across.

"This appears to be evidence of a race of men, earlier than the Negro, in South Africa, for whom search has been made for a considerable time,"

said Sir Arthur Woodward, former keeper of the geological section of the British Museum. “If this is so, the discovery is of great importance.

“In the absence of more information, it is impossible to give even an approximate date when this type of man may have lived, but the bones are probably not older than some specimens in the British museum. It is quite likely that this man died in fighting the buffalo and that he was a normal man of his time.”

**Bones Unearthed**

**Workingmen Find the Remains of a Supposed Mound Builder**

East Liverpool, OH, May 16 – While excavating for a cellar on his farm near this place, yesterday, William Wright and several workingmen uncovered the petrified skeleton of a giant. The frame measured 18 feet in length, and when the bones were gathered up and weighed they tipped the scales at 353 pounds.

It is supposed the bones are those of one of the ancient mound builders which are known to have inhabited this section many years ago. The Smithsonian Institute has been advised of the find and the bones will be shipped to that institution.

Why Hrdlicka would say that these finds “ … aren’t even interesting…” is difficult to imagine - especially for the man called Skull Doctor, the father of physical anthropology in America.

# Chapter 6:

## The Theory

We are told in the Bible that Joshua went into the Promised Land in what was the conquest of Canaan, or the Levant, as it is sometimes called. There is, however, an event which happened decades before this conquest began. I wrote about this in The Cosmic Chess Match and will include a portion of it here, as it is germane to our discussion. The important point to remember is that the text plainly states the Nephilim were in the Promised Land. The spies who return tell us that they were like grasshoppers in their sight. We also learn there is a mandate to slaughter the inhabitants of the land. This begs the question: why does a loving God resort to genocide? Do we serve a maniacal, homicidal God who is at best capricious and at worst a racist because He destroys one group of people and favors another? On what basis?

I believe the answer lies in the text itself and the idea that the Nephilim were settled in the Promised Land.

This is a portion taken from my book, The Cosmic Chess Match:

The Giants in the Promised Land? Why are they there?

What we will see in this chapter is that the Fallen One continues to try to outmaneuver the Most High God. Here is a quick thumbnail sketch of what happens:

Moses has led the children of Israel for a while and now they are at the borders of the Promised Land. He sends 12 spies into the land to check it out and when they return they report that they saw the Nephilim there! You may remember that these are the same creatures we see in the Genesis 6 passage. In other words it would seem that there is, in fact, a second incursion of the unthinkable; the Fallen Angels have once again procreated with the women

of earth and the result is a demonic/human hybrid known as the Nephilim. There are those who tell us that this could not have happened; however, we have the written word of the Torah that tells us that the Nephilim were in the land. We also have the writing of the first century Jewish historian, Flavius Josephus, who tells us that the bones of these creatures were openly on display in Jerusalem at the time of his writing, which was thousands of years later!

Is it coincidence that when the spies are sent into the land they encounter the same entities that we see in Genesis 6? I think not, and would submit to you that the presence of the Fallen Angels creating these unholy hybrids, or Nephilim, is once again a deliberate attempt by the Fallen One to thwart the plans of the Most High God. I want to let you examine the text for yourself from Numbers 13:25-33:

> 25 At the end of forty days they returned from spying out the land.
>
> 26 And they came to Moses and Aaron and to all the congregation of the people of Israel in the wilderness of Paran, at Kadesh. They brought back word to them and to the entire congregation, and showed them the fruit of the land.
>
> 27 And they told him, “We came to the land to which you sent us. It flows with milk and honey, and this is its fruit.
>
> 28 However, the people who dwell in the land are strong, and the cities are fortified and very large. And besides, we saw the descendants of Anak there.
>
> 29 The Amalekites dwell in the land of the Negeb. The Hittites, the Jebusites, and the Amorites dwell in the hill country. And the Canaanites dwell by the sea, and along the Jordan.”
>
> 30 But Caleb quieted the people before Moses and said, “Let us go up at once and occupy it, for we are well able to overcome it.”
>
> 31 Then the men who had gone up with him said, “We are not able to go up against the people, for they are stronger than we are.”
>
> 32 So they brought to the people of Israel a bad report of the land that they had spied out, saying, “The land, through which we have gone

to spy it out, is a land that devours its inhabitants, and all the people that we saw in it are of great height.

33 And there we saw the Nephilim (the sons of Anak, who come from the Nephilim), and we seemed to ourselves like grasshoppers, and so we seemed to them."

It is interesting to note that Joshua and Caleb believe that they can take the land; however, the people believe the other spies. Because of their unwillingness to enter the land, this kicks off a forty-year sojourn in which that generation dies off because of their unbelief. Afterward, when Joshua goes across the Jordan and begins to take the land, he is told to kill all the inhabitants of the cities he conquers. He is also instructed to kill the animals and burn everything. In other words, this is such a severe mandate from the Most High God that it would tend to make one believe that the God of the Hebrews was a genocidal, murderous, maniac … unless of course the Nephilim—or demonic hybrids—were in the land and the judgment that we saw meted out in Genesis 6 is once again applied here.

This leads me to the big question and it is this: Why were the Nephilim in the Promised Land?

I believe the answer to this is that the Fallen One knew the plan and set out to hinder it in any way he could. I would propose that because of his perspective of time he saw into the future and made plans to hinder what the Most High God was trying to do. Thus he engineered a huge countermove and succeeded in stalling the entrance of the children of Israel into the Promised Land for 40 years.

The people who were with Moses wandered in the desert because of their unbelief until every last one of that generation died off.

What amazes me is that after seeing first hand all the miracles and wonders that the Most High God performed for them to free them from Pharaoh and Egypt, they caved in just when they were about to get to the promise.

The conquest of Canaan shows us the Children of Israel being given a mandate by God to wipe out and destroy one group of people. This is what any of us in modernity would call genocide. This is horrific and we must

come to terms with it as it is very disturbing, unless there is an underlying truth that has been ignored. Here is the mandate as written in the Bible:

"When the LORD thy God shall bring thee into the land whither thou goest to possess it, and hath cast out many nations before thee, the Hittites, and the Girgashites, and the Amorites, and the Canaanites, and the Perizzites, and the Hivites, and the Jebusites, seven nations greater and mightier than thou; And when the LORD thy God shall deliver them before thee; thou shalt smite them, and utterly destroy them; thou shalt make no covenant with them, nor shew mercy unto them." (Deuteronomy 7:1,2)

Again, in the book of Deuteronomy we read:

"But of the cities of these people, which the LORD thy God doth give thee for an inheritance, thou shalt save alive nothing that breatheth: But thou shalt utterly destroy them … as the Lord thy God hath commanded thee." (20:16,17) (21)

While researching this passage for this book I searched numerous sites on the Web. All of them tried to explain the reason for the genocide as the result of some grievous sin which the inhabitants of the land engaged in. However, I found these answers fell short of explaining the reason for the mandate to wipe out everyone living in Canaan. As my chapter from The Cosmic Chess Match explains, when we plug the Nephilim into the equation, everything changes. In other words, if there were demonic hybrids that were of the offspring of Fallen Angel origin living in the Promised Land, then they were not human and, in fact, were an abomination. As we read in Jude 1:6:

"The angels leaving their first estate and going after strange flesh …"

I believe this pertains to the Genesis 6 incursion. While we may disagree as to how this second incursion appeared in Canaan, whether by the same sexual union between Fallen Angels and women, as stated in Genesis 6, or by genetic manipulation as some researchers posit, in my opinion, the Nephilim are there!

Assuming the Nephilim are in the land, then the conquest and the mandate begins to make sense. It is a classic move and counter move by the players in this cosmic chess match we see played out through the millennia and will come to a head at the battle of Armageddon, when Jesus defeats the

antichrist and the kings of the earth who are assembled there to fight against Him.

As Joshua begins the conquest, he starts with the walls of Jericho and from there moves west. Then he begins to push south and north. Below is a map of the conquest.

Map of Joshua's Conquest:

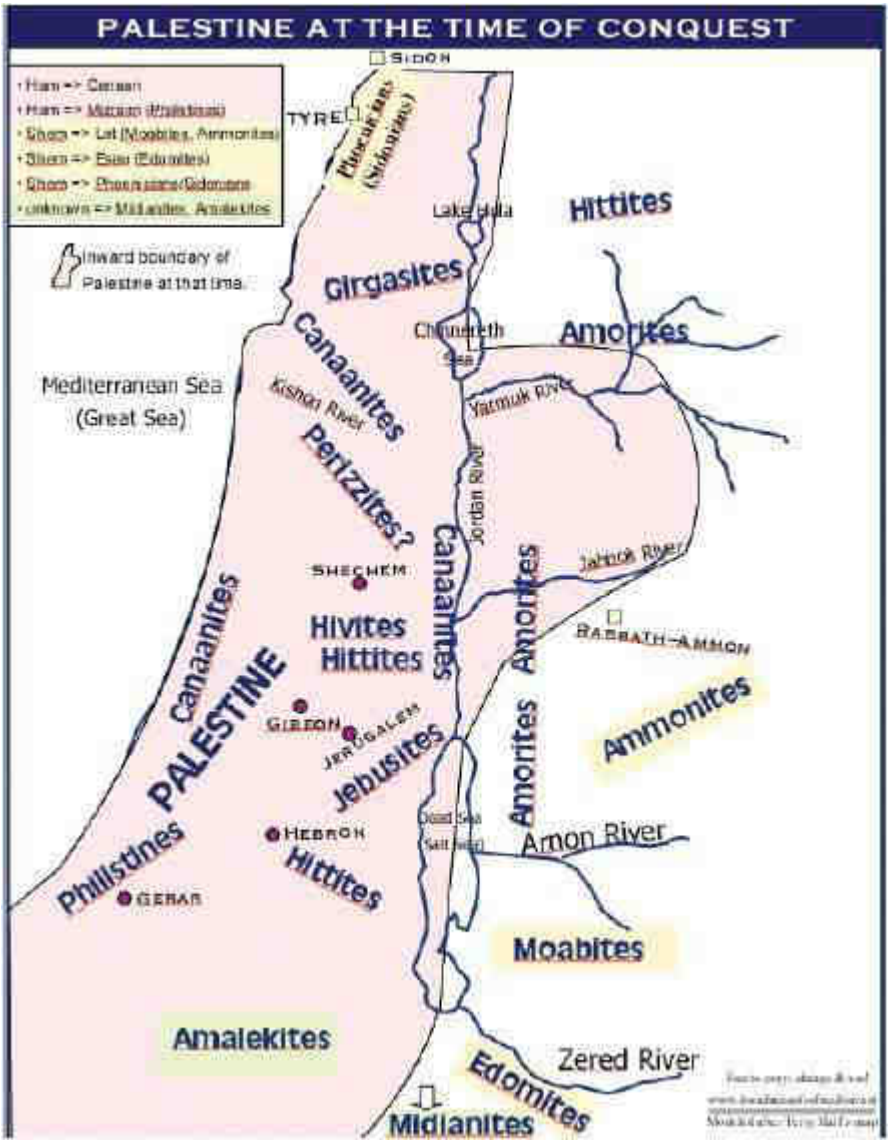



Photo courtesy Foundations For Freedom

(Foundations For Freedom do not necessarily endorse the contents of this book)

Here is where the story gets interesting. We know Joshua does not succeed in wiping out all of the tribes. Before we delve into this, here is a list of the tribes inhabiting the land. Take a moment and look them over:

**Amalekites** (Strong's H6002): "people of lapping"; A people inhabiting the country south of Idumea and east of the Red Sea (Numbers 13:29 and 14:25); possibly the descendents of Amalek, grandson of Esau.

**Amorites** (Strong's H567): "a sayer"; one of the peoples of east Canaan and beyond the Jordan, dispossessed by the Israelite incursion from Egypt; a numerous and powerful people—so much that "Amorites" became a generic term for all of the people in Canaan.

**Anakim** (Strong's H6062): "long-necked"; a tribe of giants, descendants of Anak, which dwelled in southern Canaan.

**Ashdodites/Ashdothites** (Strong's H796): "I will spoil"; an inhabitant of Ashdod, one of the five principal cities of the Philistines.

**Avim/Avites** (Strong's H5761): "ruins"; a people among the early inhabitants of Palestine located in the southwest corner of the seacoast; a city in Benjamin.

**Canaanites** (Strong's H3669): "zealous"; descendant or inhabitant of Canaan, a merchant, trader.

**Caphtorim** (Strong's H3732): "a crown"; Cretans as the inhabitants of Caphtor as distinct from the Philistines.

**Ekronites** (Strong's H6139): "emigration"; an inhabitant of Ekron, one of the five principal cities of the Philistines.

**Emims** (Strong's H368): "terrors"; ancient inhabitants of Moab killed off in the time of Abraham; considered giants (Rephaim) like the Anakim, Gen. 14:5, Deut. 2:10, 11

**Eshkalonites** (Strong's H832): "the fire of infamy: I shall be weighed"; an inhabitant of Ashkelon, one of the five principal cities of the Philistines.

**Gazathites** (Strong's H5841): "the strong"; an inhabitant of the city of Gaza, one of the five principal cities of the Philistines.

**Geshurites** (Strong's H1651): A people living at the foot of Hermon, to the north of Bashan, enclosed within the boundaries of the Holy Land, but not subject to the rule of the Hebrews, Deut. 3:14.

**Gibeonites** (Strong's H1393): "little hill: hilly"; an inhabitant of Gibeon.

**Giblites** (Strong's H1382): "a boundary"; inhabitants of Gebal, stonesquarers (who helped build the Temple), 1 Kings 5:18.

**Girgashites** (Strong's H1622): "dwelling on a clayey soil"; descendants of Canaan and one of the nations living east of the Sea of Galilee when the Israelites entered the Promised Land.

**Gittites** (Strong's H1663): "belonging to Gath"; an inhabitant of Gath, one of the five principal cities of the Philistines.

**Hittites** (Strong's H2850): "descendant of Heth"; the nation descended from Heth, the second son of Canaan; once inhabitants of central Anatolia (modern Turkey), later in north Lebanon, Gen. 15:20.

**Hivites** (Strong's H2340): "villagers"; 6th generation of descendants of Canaan, the son of Ham, who were living in northern Canaan near Mount Hermon at the time of the conquest.

**Horims/Horites** (Strong's H2752): "cave dweller"; the inhabitants of Mount Seir, the inhabitants of Edom (in later times).

**Jebusites** (Strong's H2983): "descendants of Jebus"; descendants of

the third son of Canaan who lived in or around the site of Jebus, the early name for Jerusalem.

**Kadmonites** (Strong's H6935): "easterners"; a people who occupied the land of Canaan when God promised it to Abram.

**Kenites** (Strong's H7017): "smiths"; the tribe from which the father-in-law of Moses was a member and which lived in the area between southern Palestine and the mountains of Sinai.

**Kenizzites** (Strong's H7074): "descendant of Kenaz"; descendants of Kenaz.

**Maachathites** (Strong's H4602): "pressure (literally she has pressed)" or "oppression (Gesenius Lexicon)"; of a town or region at the foot of Hermon, used of one of David's mighty warriors, used of an associate of Ishmael.

**Manassites** (Strong's H4520): Manasseh "causing to forget"; descendants of Manasseh, son of Joseph and grandson of Jacob, specifically used only of that half that lived east of the Jordan.

**Nephilim:** translated "giants" in KJV; Gen. 6:4. "There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in to the daughters of men, and they bore children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown." And, Num. 13:33 "And there we saw the giants, the sons of Anak, which come of the giants: and we were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight."

**Perizzites** (Strong's H6522): "belonging to a village"; a people who inhabited southern Canaan prior to the conquest.

**Philistines** (Strong's H6430): "immigrants"; an inhabitant of Philistia; descendants of Mizraim who immigrated from Caphtor (Crete?) to the western seacoast of Canaan.

**Rephaim** (Strong's H7497): giants, Rephaim, old tribe of giants.

**Sidonians** (Strong's H6722): "hunting"; an inhabitant of Sidon.

**Zamzummins** (Strong's H2157) : "plotters"; the Ammonite name for the people who by others were called Rephaim, and were described as a numerous nation of giants; perhaps the same as "Zuzim," an ancient race, Deut. 2:20.

**Zebusites** (1906 Jewish Encyclopedia) : one of the nations that occupied Palestine at the time of the invasion of the Israelites. In the list of the sons of Canaan, the Jebusite occupies the third place, between Heth and the Amorite (Gen. x. 15, 16; I Chron. i. 13, 14). Identical to the Hittites.

**Zuzims**: (see Zamzummins).

Is it possible these names of the tribes that are listed above are Nephilim tribes and each has a differentiation, perhaps a trait that defines them one from another?

While Joshua succeeds in wiping out some of the tribes, he is not successful in destroying all of them. The proof of this is when we read about David and Goliath. Most of us know the story, so I won't belabor it. Suffice it to say Goliath was a giant and he had four brothers. However, I believe Goliath was a Nephilim and this was the reason why no man would go up against him. There is also another dynamic at work here and it is this: When David attacks Goliath, he picks up five stones. As Chuck Missler points out, David knew about Goliath and also knew about his four brothers. (22) Missler believes as I do that David gathered one stone for each one of the Nephilim giants. We also see David striking Goliath in the center of his forehead and then, taking Goliath's sword, he beheads the giant. There may be more than what meets the eye here as Goliath may have been able to recover from wounds because of the Nephilim blood-line. However, by decapitating him there was no chance for that to happen, thus, David put an end to him.

We also read in 1 Chronicles 20:6 that there is a son of a giant. This also leads me to think these Nephilim were able to reproduce. I realize this is a theory, but it is one that appears to have biblical authority.

And yet again there was war at Gath, where was a man of [great] stature, whose fingers and toes [were] four and twenty, six [on each hand], and six [on each foot]: and he also was **the son of the giant.**1 Chronicles 20:6 [emphasis added].

I want to spend some time here looking at this scripture. First we see that there was war at Gath. Gath was a Philistine stronghold and was not conquered by Joshua when the conquest of Canaan was underway. It is now years later and because the mandate to annihilate the Nephilim has not been carried out by Joshua, the Israelites are being oppressed.

Next we see some interesting physical anomalies with this giant. He has six fingers on each hand as well as six toes on each foot. This is important for us to grasp, as this will figure into our discussion later. We see the same type of anomalies happening in the Americas, and while it is impossible to create a direct link between the Nephilim that inhabited the Promised Land and what we find in North and South America, we can at least draw a comparison between the two.

Next we see that he was the son of the giant. The word used here is Rephaim, which means giant and is used 24 times in the KJV. I want to include the other biblical references here as they bolster the fact that there was a war between these different tribes of giants, or Nephilim, and the children of Israel. I will comment as necessary.

And in the fourteenth year came Chedorlaomer, and the kings that [were] with him, and smote the Rephaims 7497 in Ashteroth Karnaim, and the Zuzims in Ham, and the Emims in Shaveh Kiriathaim, Genesis 14:5

This is well before the conquest of Canaan and what is troubling about it is the Nephilim have already returned to the area after the flood. The Zuzims and Emims are, in my opinion, Nephilim tribes.

And the Hittites, and the Perizzites, and the Rephaims (Genesis 15:20)

Again we see more tribes listed. We must ask the question, why are these people selected by God for annihilation? If they are normal humans, then this is an act of genocide by God. However, as I discussed earlier, if these beings are Nephilim, and I believe these are Nephilim tribes, then we are dealing with a demonic hybrid or the offspring of Fallen Angels and

earthly women.

The Nephilim are an abomination as they are the result of the seed of the serpent. There has been some controversy regarding the so-called second incursion and it has caused a lot of confusion. However, I would point out that unless these are Nephilim being discussed in these passages, then we are left with only one choice and that is we serve a capricious, genocidal God who favors one group of people over another.

Another point to consider is this: When Jonah is told to go to Nineveh and preach to the people about repenting of their evil deeds, he does so. We see the people repent and God spares them. This is grace and mercy being applied to a group of people who engaged in some horrific, barbarous acts. Yet God offers them a way out, and thus they have a chance to turn from their evil deeds. They do so and they find favor with the Most High God.

Here is a sample of what those who lived in Nineveh engaged in:

Not only were the rulers of Assyria terribly cruel, they boasted of the cruelty on monuments that exist in museums to this day. Boice quotes some of the choice boasts from various monuments:(23)

> "I cut off their heads and formed them into pillars"
>
> "Bubo, son of Buba, I flayed in the city of Arbela and I spread his skin upon the city wall"

"I flayed all the chief men who had revolted, and I covered the pillar with their skins"

"Many within the border of my own land I flayed, and spread their skins upon the walls"

"I cut off the limbs of the officers, the royal officers who had rebelled"

"3,000 captives I burned with fire"

"Their corpses I formed into pillars"

"From some I cut off their hands and their fingers, and from others I cut off their noses, their ears, and their fingers, of many I put out their eyes"

"I made one pillar of the living, and another of heads, I bound their

heads to posts round about the city”

We see the actions of the people were abominable and horrific and yet there is grace and mercy that is extended to these people. However, wherever the Nephilim are present the mandate holds from the Most High God to destroy them all! Apparently there is no other option.

Which also were accounted giants, as the Anakims; but the Moabites call them Emims. Deuteronomy 2:11

(That also was accounted a land of giants: giants dwelt therein in old time; and the Ammonites call them Zamzummims; Deuteronomy 2:20

For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his bedstead [was] a bedstead of iron; [is] it not in Rabbath of the children of Ammon? Nine cubits [was] the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man. Deuteronomy 3:11

I want to examine this, as Og is quite a character. Og may have been as tall as 14 feet, depending on what source you’re referencing. Bashan is in the northern part of Israel. (Please refer to the preceding map. It is close to the same area known as the Golan Heights today).

**Author’s Side Bar: Giants in the New World**

With that in mind let’s continue our view of the Nephilim:

And the rest of Gilead, and all Bashan, [being] the kingdom of Og, gave I unto the half tribe of Manasseh; all the region of Argob, with all Bashan, which was called the land of giants. Deuteronomy 3:13

The word for giants here is Rephaim. (25)

## The Rephaim

We need to get more of a definition of who and what the Rephaim

were.

According to Strong's Concordance #7496, the name Rephaim means: ghosts of the dead, shades, spirits.

All the kingdom of Og in Bashan, which reigned in Ashtaroth and in Edrei, who remained of the remnant of the giants: for these did Moses smite, and cast them out. Joshua 13:12

In this verse from Joshua 13, we see that Moses at one time cast them out. There is a war going on between the inhabitants of Canaan and the Children of Israel. This is important for us to come to terms with, as it shows us the mandate to annihilate the inhabitants of Canaan, starting with Moses and then continued by Joshua.

The passage below is telling as we meet a giant, one of the sons of the Rephaim.

And Ishbibenob, which [was] of the sons of the giant 7497, the weight of whose spear [weighed] three hundred [shekels] of brass in weight, he being girded with a new [sword], thought to have slain David. 2 Samuel 21:16

Please take note of this verse as it talks about the weight of the giant Ishbibenob's spear head, the weight of which was three hundred shekels. According to the shekel conversion chart 300 shekels would be about nine pounds. (26) (Some other commentaries put it at 7.5 pounds.) For the sake of argument we'll put the spearhead at nine pounds. Then we must add the shaft of the spear and I would propose adding another five pounds making the total weight around 14 pounds. I will once again post the picture of the spearhead taken from the Field Museum in Chicago.

I do not know the weight of the spearhead shown here, but would imagine it weighs close to the nine pound figure we are told Ishbibenob's spear weighed. Now, please remember the caption telling us the spear was mostly used for ceremonial purposes. We have a biblical account giving us the weight of a spear and moving forward we have a spearhead found in the New World, specifically in the Ohio Valley, which may have been about the same weight. What if the spearhead was not used for ceremonial purposes, but, like the giant Ishbibenob's, it was utilitarian?

# Author's Side Bar: Giants in the New World

It's interesting that these areas, Gath, which is now part of Gaza, and Bashan, and part of the disputed Golan Heights, are areas that were never fully conquered by the Israelites. Now, in the present day, it makes me wonder if there is a spiritual connection to the distant past. I would venture to say that if the Most High God is appearing to a group of people and performing miracles, as well as instructing them in what He wants accomplished, then to come up short by not fulfilling His requests may have grave and lasting consequences, as we see in modernity.

There is something here that I want to examine as well.

"For only Og, king of Bashan, remained of the remnant of the giants." Deuteronomy 3:11

I would posit that this text may be pregnant with meaning and the reason for this is we see that only Og remained of the remnant of the giants. This begs the question, what happened to the rest of the giants? Did they all die off? Were they killed by the Israelites? These important questions may have been overlooked for perhaps millennia, however, some of this is coming to light in what I believe are the last days.

Is it possible that the reason why Og is the only giant left—and, by the way, the word giant is Rephaim—is that some of the other giants fled out of the land, as they saw they were being systematically killed by the Israelites.

This is my theory and the heart of this book. It is the central issue and one that I hope will be proven by the artifacts we have discovered while in Peru. Is it possible the Nephilim left the area and some tribes went north while others fled on ships and landed in South America? Of course this flies in the face of archaeologists and anthropologists who assure us that no such event ever happened, as they do not believe in what is known as "diffusionism," which is the position I hold to.

# Diffusionism vs. Isolationism

There are two paradigms in which we view the ancient people who inhabited this planet thousands of years ago.

**Diffusionism**: this position posits people went to other areas of the globe via horseback, on foot or in sea vessels. People are curious and I doubt very much they were content to stay in one place. The very nature of the human spirit is to explore one's environment.

**Isolationism**: this position believes people stayed in the same place and never had contact with the outside world. Thus, cultures developed in isolation and independently of one another.

Thor Heyerdahl, in his ground breaking book Kon-Tiki, proved it was possible to sail from Peru to Islands in the Pacific. Here's a book description from AMAZON:

> **Kon-Tiki** is the record of an astonishing adventure—a journey of 4,300 nautical miles across the Pacific Ocean by raft. Intrigued by Polynesian folklore, biologist Thor Heyerdahl suspected that the South Sea Islands had been settled by an ancient race from thousands of miles to the east, led by a mythical hero, Kon-Tiki. He decided to prove his theory by duplicating the legendary voyage.

On April 28, 1947, Heyerdahl and five other adventurers sailed from Peru on a balsa log raft. After three months on the open sea, encountering raging storms, whales, and sharks, they sighted land— the Polynesian island of Puka Puka. (24)

Heyerdahl's voyage proved, at least in my mind, the validity of the paradigm of diffusionism, but there is much more to this. If diffusionism is the correct paradigm in which we should view the past, it changes everything, including the long-held position that there was no ancient race in North America before the American Indians, or First Nation peoples.

Back to Text

# Chapter 7

## Fritz Zimmerman

As I mentioned in the Foreword to this book, I first became aware of Fritz Zimmerman through Russ Dizdar. When I first saw the title to his book, The Nephilim Chronicles: Fallen Angels in the Ohio Valley, I was immediately taken aback. What could he be talking about? Why did he believe the seemingly implausible idea of the offspring of Fallen Angels somehow showing up in the Ohio Valley? What, if any, proof did he have that would make his case believable?

It took me several days to track him down and in order to do it I had to reopen my Facebook account, which immediately led to a deluge of unwanted "friends."

However, I was able to locate him and we began to correspond. I also purchased his book and read it in several sittings.

I believe Fritz has done his homework, in that he spent months in the archives looking at old newspaper clippings and tracking down any story that discussed giant skeletons being exhumed. What he found, in my opinion, was startling in regard to the discovery of giant skeletons throughout the Ohio Valley.

I can only wonder why academia isn't more interested in these accounts and, for that matter, why modern scholars are not able to view the artifacts and skeletons that came out of this region more than a hundred years ago.

Fritz and I agreed to meet at the Nephilim Mounds Conference in late September 2012.

This conference was a direct result of my attending the first conference in March where I also met Deborah and "Buck" C. who gave me my first tour of the Great Circle Mound.

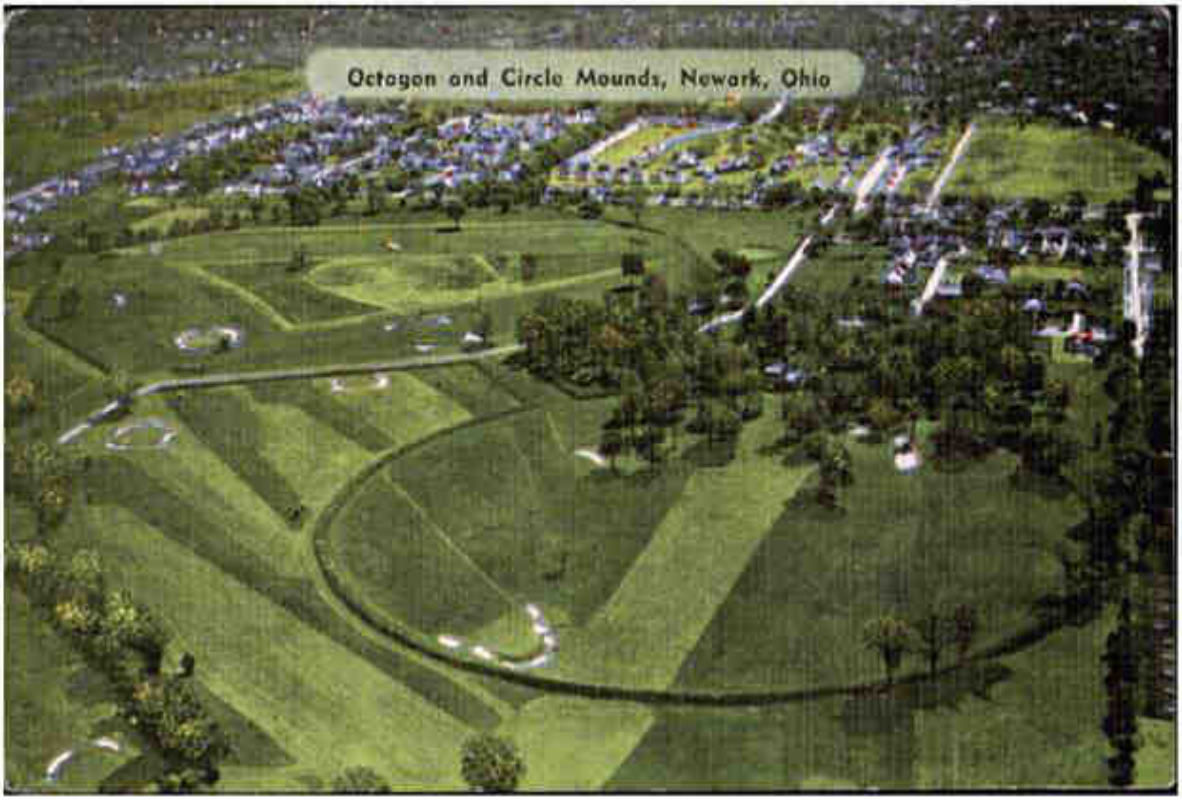
What amazed me at the time was that I had no idea these mounds

existed. Here I was, thinking I had researched all there was about the Nephilim, and to my amazement I found I had just scratched the surface … humbling!

Deborah, Buck and I toured several of the mounds. More specifically the Great Circle Mound, which is a henge.

**Author's Side Bar: What is a Henge?**

We were able to tour the Octagon Mound, which is connected to the Circle Mound. Thousands of years before the white man arrived this area was one large complex as the two sites were joined together.



I have inserted a picture here as it is important for us to realize this complex was best seen from the air, which begs the question of who was there to see it 3500 years ago from an aerial perspective? The Great Circle Mound is in the upper right hand corner of the picture.

The lines in these earthen mounds are only appreciated from the air, as one cannot see the full scope of the design from the ground.

Who is the Prince of the Power of the Air? For those of us who are Christians, we know this is one of the Fallen One's names, which also denotes his title. He is the lord of the space above the Earth. Why is it that these sites are always best appreciated from the air? Another example of this would be the now famous Nazca Lines found in Peru.

Located in the arid Peruvian coastal plain, some 400 km south of Lima, the geoglyphs of Nazca and the pampas of Jumana about 450 square kilometers. These lines, which were scratched on the surface of the ground between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500, are among archaeology's greatest enigmas because of their quantity, nature, size and continuity. The geoglyphs depict living creatures, stylized plants and imaginary beings, as well as geometric figures several kilometers long. They are believed to have had ritual astronomical functions. (28)

The Nazca Lines are found in the most arid part of the earth, where it does not rain, literally, for years at a time. Nazca is one of the driest places on the earth. The lines which sketch across this bleak terrain were not noticed until the invention of the airplane. The first aviators to fly over the area in 1927 must have been amazed at what they discovered. (29)

I realize there seems to be no connection between the site we see in Newark, Ohio, and Nazca, but what if these sites are connected in another way? What if these sites are monuments to the same god? What if they were created to honor the Prince of the Power of the Air?

I also wonder how a culture with no advanced mathematical or astronomical knowledge could construct such a complex. Did this advanced knowledge come from a group of Fallen Angels which gave mankind the

secrets of the heavens as The Book of Enoch informs us?

Enoch tells us in 1 Enoch Chapter 8:

> And Azazel taught men to make swords, and knives, and shields, and breastplates, and made known to them the metals of the earth and the art of working them, and bracelets, and ornaments, and the use of antimony, and the beautifying of the eyelids, and all kinds of costly stones, and all colouring tinctures. And there arose much godlessness, and they committed fornication, and they were led astray, and became corrupt in all their ways. Semjaza taught enchantments, and root-cuttings, Armaros the resolving of enchantments, Baraqijal (taught) astrology, Kokabel the constellations, Ezeqeel the knowledge of the clouds, Araqiel the signs of the earth, Shamsiel the signs of the sun, and Sariel the course of the moon. And as men perished, they cried, and their cry went up to heaven…

What I believe we need to keep in mind is the paradigm that powerful, super intelligent, supernatural beings from another dimension dispensed this knowledge to the men and women of Earth.

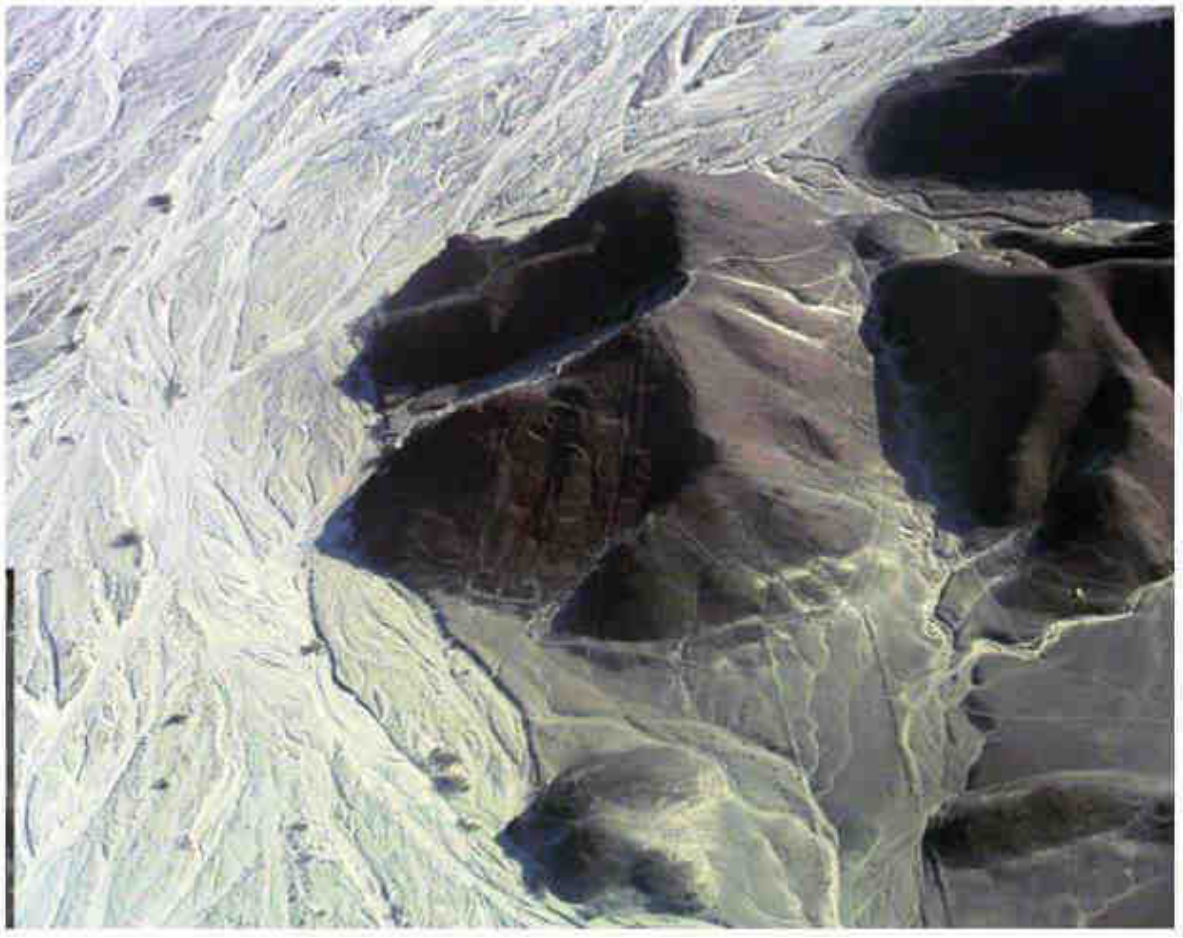
If this is so, then it explains why we see an explosion of monuments and mathematically and solar aligned constructed sites. Could this account for what we see in Ohio? I believe it certainly can as we will establish the possibility of the Nephilim being in the area. What seems reasonable to me is that these beings got their knowledge from those who sired them, in other words, the Fallen Angels we read about in Genesis 6, and The Book of Enoch.

I am also perplexed how a group of hunters/gatherers could have accomplished the task of constructing the mounds, and the Great Circle Mound as well as the adjoining Octagon Mound, as it would have taken a group of committed men and women to support the builders. This would have resulted in a group of men and women who would have had to keep food and shelter readily available in the area in which these elaborate sites were constructed. Without agricultural practices such an endeavor, in my opinion, would be difficult to sustain. Then there's the weather to contend with. Did construction stop during the harsh winters of Ohio?

Unfortunately the secrets of the Great Circle and Octagon Mounds

works are not giving themselves up so easily, and so we don't know—really know—the answers. We can only surmise.

The current paradigm embraced by academia is that Native Americans built these, however, there is growing dissent and I, for one, will use this book and my ongoing research to call for further excavations and also the revealing of the giant skeletal remains that the Smithsonian may have hidden away.



Pictures of the Nazca Lines courtesy of Brien Foerester

Pictures of the Nazca Lines courtesy of Brien Foerester

Pictures of the Nazca Lines courtesy of Brien Foerester

[Author's Side Bar: Rumor about the Bones]

## The Circle Mound

This initial tour of the mounds ignited my interest, to say the least, and from it sprung the Nephilim Mounds Conference that we held in March, 2012. We set dates for September 29, 2012, and with that date firmly established, I contacted Fritze and asked him if he would be part of the conference—specifically giving a tour of the mounds, which he agreed to do.

We also discussed my early arrival to the site so we could discuss and tour different locations Fritz had discovered.

I want to take a moment to thank Mysterious Geoff who generously contributed so that Russ Dizdar, Richard Grund, and I were able to drive and fly to the area. Thanks, Geoff!

I met up with Fritz at the Great Circle Mound and we both marveled at its construction.

It is very impressive especially when one realizes it is the largest earthen circle mound in the United States.

Fritz pointed out the trench which is on the inside of the henge and follows the interior of the circle all around. The site must have looked impressive 3500 years ago as the trees we see now growing throughout the area were not there at the time when the site was used for ceremonial purposes.

We walked to the center of the circle and stood on what may have been the place where human sacrifice was carried out. We don't know for certain whether this was the case at the circle mound, but according to the

excavations done there, human remains were found on what appeared to be an altar (35). The ground was wet from a recent rain and the grass had not been cut for awhile. There was a stillness that permeated the area as massive walls of dirt that comprise the circle block out the noise of the highway that is directly outside of the Circle Mound.

The Great Circle Mound at one time was connected to the Octagon Mound that is about a mile away. Now, there is no connection between the two, as housing developments have sprung up on the land and further hamper appreciating the site as it once was.

When I stood there I posed the question to Fritz: "How does a culture create this with only clam shells and birch-bark baskets?" To complicate matters, some of the dirt used in the Great Circle Mound may have been brought to the side from miles away (36). How does a pre-Colombian culture without the horse go about transporting dirt?

How does a culture construct a complex that must in some way rely on advanced mathematics and some kind of surveying instrumentation?

The overriding question to me is this: What was the complex used for? What is the purpose of creating edifices and "secret sites?" As I stated before, the site is best viewed from the air, as when I stood in the center of the Great Circle I could see the mound-works closing me in all around, except for the entrance that, according to Zimmerman, was once in the shape of snake heads.

There is also another interesting dynamic with this henge. The circle mound is made up of different soils.

Archaeological excavations conducted in 1992 revealed that the Great Circle is composed of different colored soils. The outer portion of the wall is made of dark brown earth, while the inner portion is made from bright, yellow-brown earth. These different colors may have had special symbolic meanings to the people who built the walls (37).

Here's another article which discusses the use of different soils in the construction of the mound:

> At most mound sites, the builders gathered earth from nearby sources. But sometimes there was a need for a specific material that was

not readily available, and certain solids had to be quarried from several feet beneath the surface or hundreds of feet from the mound.

At Newark's Great Circle, for example, dark brown earth from the uppermost soil layers forms the outer portion of the circle, while bright yellow-brown earth from deep beneath the surface forms the inner portion. (38)

My question is this: Where did the dirt come from? Was it 100 yards away, 400 yards away, a mile, or maybe even farther from the site? If the dirt is being transported from a great distance, let's say a mile away, it poses many difficulties as the Native American cultures did not have wheelbarrows or other means of transporting dirt. Have you ever picked up even a shovel-full of dirt and tried to carry it? It's heavy and tiring work.

Here is my interview with Fritz Zimmerman!

**L.A.**: In your book, The Nephilim Chronicles: Fallen Angels in the Ohio Valley, you make the case that the Nephilim came through Europe into the New World. What evidence do you have that supports this theory?

**F.Z.**: The historical threads that weave the Nephilim-Amorites together and provide the template of characteristics that we can identify across the three regions of the ancient Levant, the British Isles and North America, is found in the Book of Enoch. The Book of Enoch elaborates on Genesis 6:4, and describes who the Nephilim were, where they went and what they knew. The Book of Enoch tells the story of the angels descending onto Mt. Hermon, where they swore an oath to mate with women. The result of this unholy union was the "giant" or "Nephilim" race of men. The angels also taught the Nephilim secrets of science, astronomy, numerology, and mathematics. Genesis 6:4 implies that the Nephilim have inhabited the earth in at least two different time periods—in antediluvian times "and afterward." If the Nephilim were supernatural beings themselves, or at least the progeny of supernatural beings, there is a theory that the "giants of Canaan" in Numbers 13:33 were the direct descendants of the antediluvian Nephilim, or were fathered by the same supernatural parents. An interesting parallel of the occurrence of the number 333 is that using the Paris Meridian, Mt. Hermon lies exactly at 33.33. degrees north and 33.33. degrees east.

Enoch 8:1-3: "And Azazel taught men to make swords, and knives,

> and shields, and breastplates, and made known to them the metals of the earth and the art of working them, and bracelets, and ornaments, and the use of antimony, and the beautifying of the eyelids and all kinds of costly stones, and all coloring tinctures. And there arose much godlessness, and they committed fornication, and they were led astray, and became corrupt in their ways. Semarang taught enchantments, and root cuttings, Armoras the resolving of enchantments, Baraqijal taught astrology, Kokabel the constellations, Ezwqeel the knowledge of the clouds, Araqiel the signs of the earth, Shamsiel the signs of the sun, and Sariel the course of the moon."

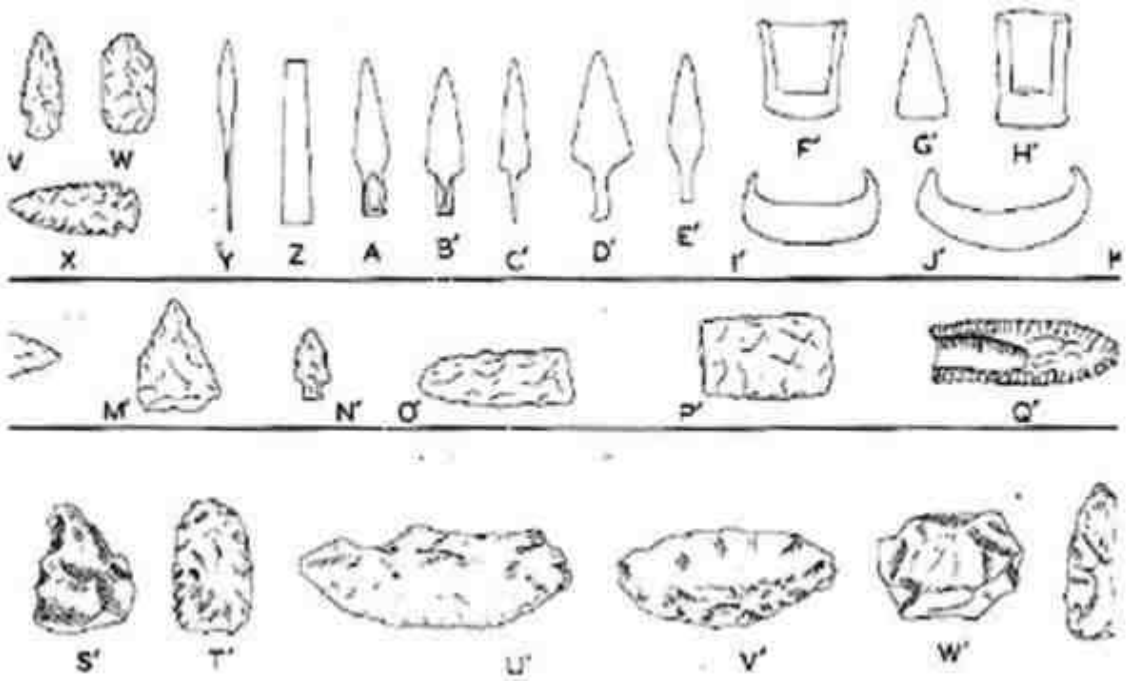
The Amorites were masters of the sea in search of resources of copper and tin to make bronze. Their sea captains and trading companies became rich. By 1900 B.C. their influence had spread west across the Mediterranean. According to the Archeology of the Bible, 1916: "The Aryans (Amorites) separated into an eastern and western branch; the latter we can trace from Asia to Europe. They founded colonies in the Delta of the Danube, and spread westward along the Danube into Germany and the valleys of the Rhine, the Loire and Seine, and still pushing westward established themselves into Brittany and Great Britain." The Bell Beaker people took advantage of improved transportation routes by sea and rivers to mine and trade mineral resources. They introduced the use of copper and bronze weapons as they expanded into new lands.

Tin mines were being exploited in Britain according to the book, Phoenician Origin of the Britons & Scots, 1925. The mysterious race that erected these cyclopean monuments [Stonehenge], wholly forgotten and unknown, now appears from the new evidence to have been the earlier wave of immigrant mining merchant, Phoenician Barats, or "Catti" Phoenicians of the Mur, Mer or Martu clan—"The Amorite Giants" of the Old Testament tradition. And from whom it would seem that Albion obtained its earliest name (according to the First Welsh Triad) of "Clas Myrd-in" (or "Merddin") or "Diggings of the Myrd." As the Amorites pushed into Northern Europe, they began trading with the people known today as the Maritime Archaic. It is documented in The Nephilim Chronicles: Fallen Angels in the Ohio Valley, that the material culture, burial types and large skeletons of the Maritime Archaic stretched the extent of the northern latitudes across the globe. It is from this Amorite and Maritime Archaic intercourse that the

knowledge of the vast resources of copper in the Lake Superior region was attained. The overwhelming evidence of the Amorites in the Upper Great Lakes is best documented by the weapons that have been tagged by archaeologists as the “Copper Culture.” “State of the Art,” Early and Middle Bronze Age type weapons of tanged daggers and sockets mysteriously materialize out of nowhere in the region where the copper mines are located in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and northern Wisconsin.

The Art of Warfare in Biblical Lands, Yigael Yadin, 1963. “In addition to the curved or sickle swords, the MBA also produced a series of short straight swords, somewhat like daggers. They were designed no doubt for defense in hand-to-hand combat. Unlike the straight, narrow sword of the EBA, the blades become broader during MBII, taking the shape of a pointed leaf. They were designed primarily for stabbing and the blade was, therefore, strengthened by a central spine or rib.”

A comparison of weapons from the Levant on the right and Wisconsin on the left shows that both regions were simultaneously making identical “tanged” spearheads and daggers. Note the innovation of the central spine or ridge that was an improvement for “stabbing” in battle.




This is an implement sequence from the Middle to Late Archaic Periods (5000 - 1500 B.C.) from **Archeology of the Northeastern United States**, MacNeish, 1952. The tanged and socketed daggers and spearheads shown were made from copper. The transition to bronze was simply not needed, since no opposing forces possessed them. Also, note the sickle swords, "I" and "J", that one archaeologist proposed were vegetable choppers. How did weapons technology go instantaneously from Stone Age to Bronze Age?

Unless we are to conclude that Native American weapons technology surpassed that of the Hittite and Egyptian armies, it would seem reasonable to most that this technology was brought here. The socket was not invented until around 1500 B.C., which also gives us a timeline of how late copper was being transported back to the eastern Mediterranean.

Soon after the date of 1400 B.C. Joshua's armies would expel the giants from the biblical lands and the Celts would begin their migrations into the British Isles, also dislodging the Nephilim race. Corresponding to these two invasions is the fact that copper was no longer mined from the Kenewaw Peninsula, Upper Michigan, or from Isle St. Royal in Lake Superior after 1500 B.C. Five hundred thousand tons of copper were mined from these regions. Only a small fraction of this vast amount of copper has been discovered as surface finds or in burial mounds, so where did it all go?

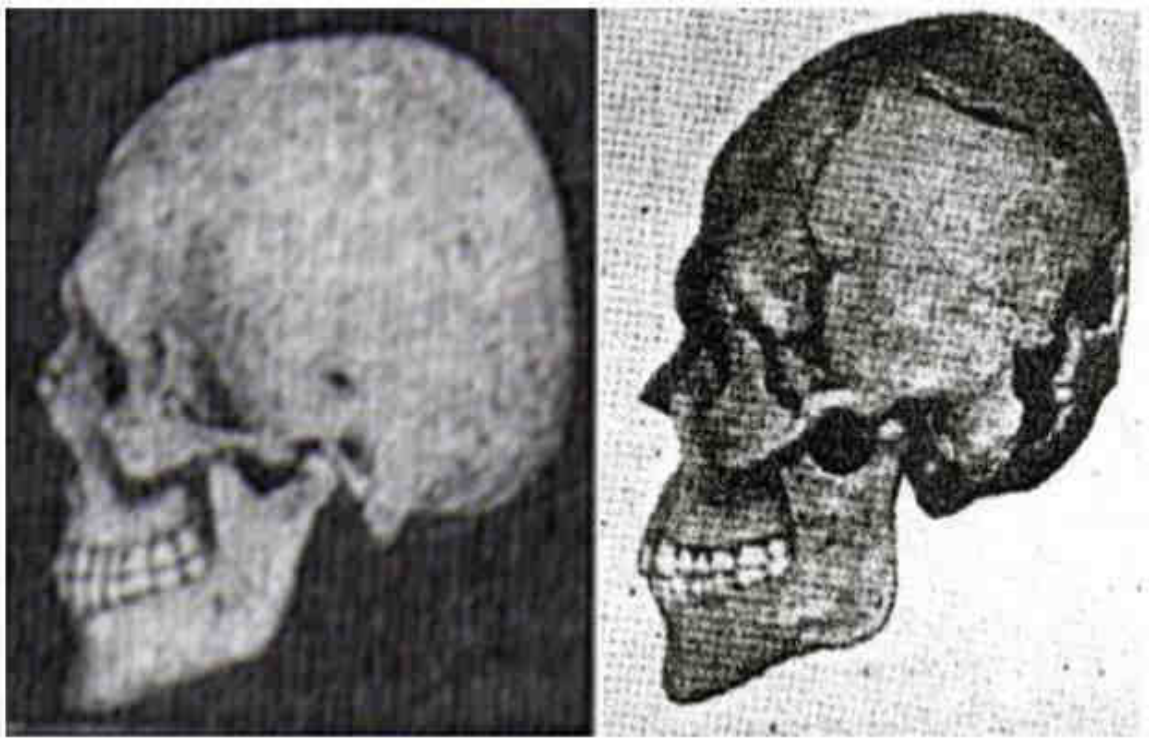
**L.A.**: Is it possible that the Amorites, which are mentioned in the biblical narrative, found their way to the New World?

**F.Z.**: Another compelling piece of evidence of the Amorites in North America are their unique skull types. Archeology and the Bible, 1916: "The Amorites belonged to the Indo-European type, the nose was straight and regular, the forehead high, the cheek bones somewhat prominent. We find that this was precisely the character of the face of the Mentone and Cro-Magnon skulls."

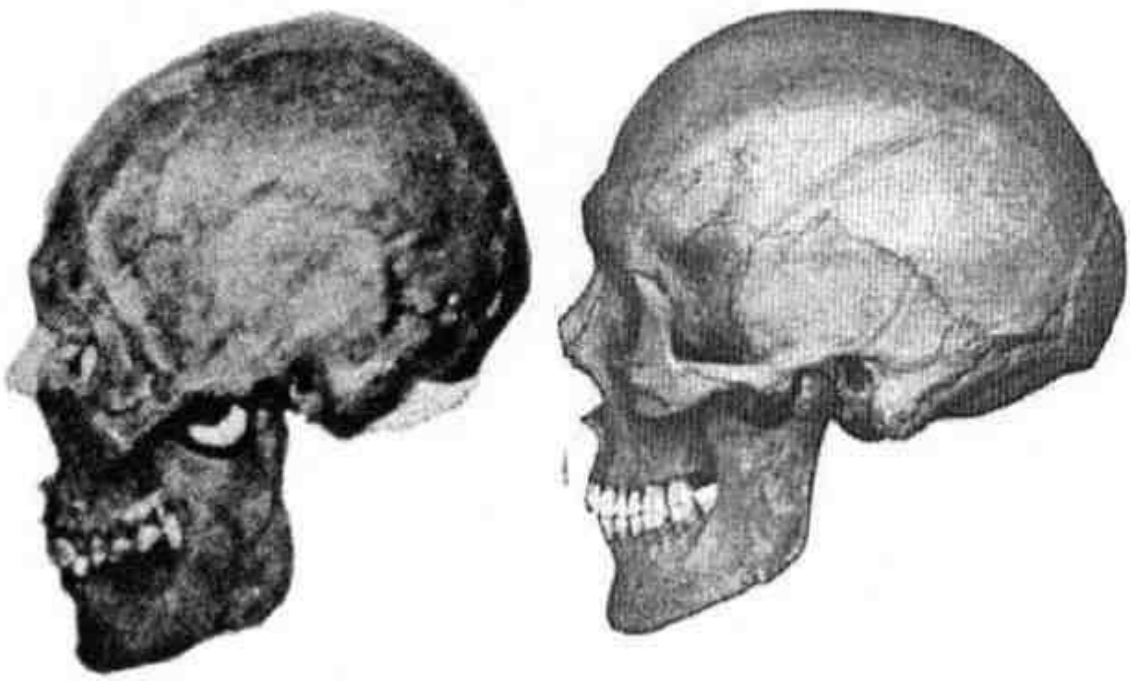
Stephen Coons writes in The British Isles, a Resume of Skeletal History, "With or shortly before the introduction of metal, the British Isles were invaded from both sides by fresh settlers. From the west came a triple combination of Boreby brachycephalics, Corded people, and Eastern Mediterranean Dinaric, under the hybrid auspices of the Zoned Beaker Culture."

Skeletal remains for the Beaker people are very tall with skull features that are still considered identical to those of the Upper Paleolithic Cro-Magnon. These features include a protruding brow ridge, massive jaws and thick skull walls. The size of the skeletal remains and skull types are sufficient evidence to conclude that they were related to Cro-Magnon; whose

skeletal remains have measured consistently over seven foot. According to scientists, Cro-Magnon had no predecessor and just appeared out of nowhere; this theory does not contradict the biblical version of the Nephilim.

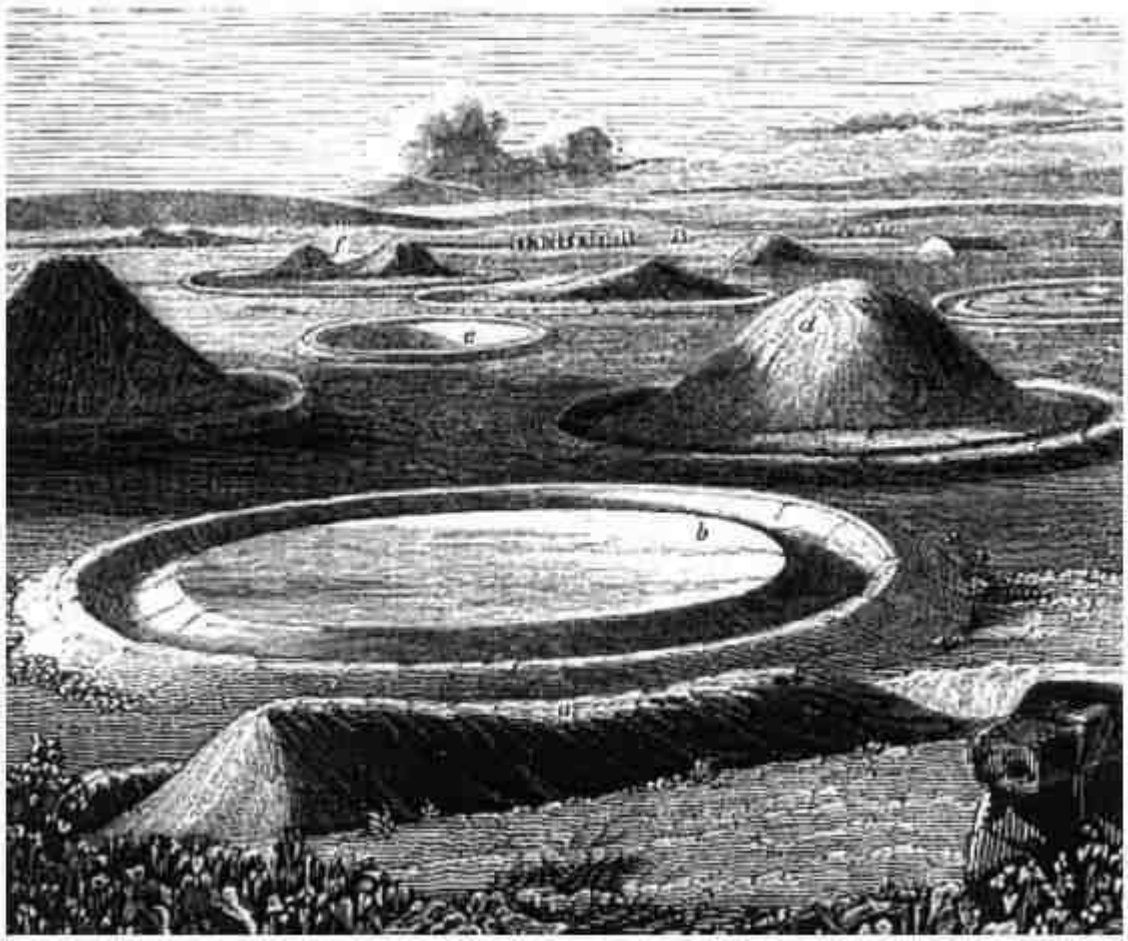


The skulls of the Dinaric are noted for the back of the head appearing "cut away." Upper Paleolithic or Cro-Magnon features included, facial prognathism or a jutting upper jaw and a protruding brow ridge. One of these types of skulls was found at the Gates of Damascus in Jerusalem that was described as "massive." On the left is a Dinaric skull from Germany; on the right is a Dinaric skull from Ohio.



On the left is a Corded Skull from a burial mound in the Ohio Valley and on the right from a barrow in England. The facial profiles are identical. Note the occipital bun on the back of each skull that is classified as an “archaic” skull trait. Corded People are so named because of their unique cord-impressed pottery that is found in the Levant, throughout Europe, and in the Ohio Valley. They have been most closely associated with the Amorites.

The Corded People influenced the type of mounds constructed in the British Isles that were the archetypes of the mounds that are found in the Ohio Valley. Their preferred burial method was in rectangular pits that were lined with stones with the inclusion of red ocher. Sometimes the burials were arranged like spokes of a wheel within the burial mounds. These “spoked” type of burials within a mound have been documented near Stonehenge and are very prevalent in the Ohio Valley. Their burial mounds also had a circular ditch or earthwork that surrounded the mound. This mound type has been documented in the Levant, the Ukraine, Germany, British Isles and the Ohio Valley, associated with the Beaker People.



Beaker People (Amorite) mounds from the British Isles were encircled by a ditch or berm along with henges that were used as solar temples. They were the archetypes of the mound and ceremonial centers found in the Ohio Valley.

The third contingent of people associated with the Beaker Peoples was the Boreby Brachycephalics. On the left is the Boreby skull from Denmark, and the two on the right are from Ohio burial mounds.

The presentation of evidence of two separated people that shared the traits of large skeletons, with three distinct skull types, who buried their dead in conical earthen mounds, encircled by a ditch and built identical earthen solar and celestial temples, defined as "henges," would appear to most to be the same people.

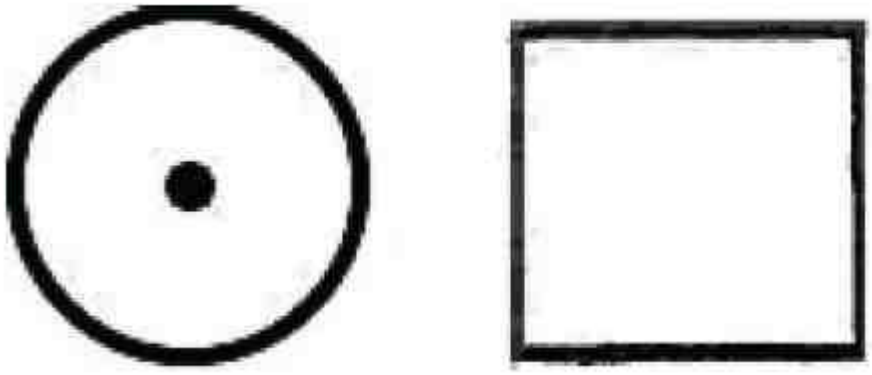
**LA:** Is it possible the Nephilim giants that we read about during the conquest of Canaan fled the country and migrated north and then to the Ohio Valley?

**F.Z.**: The Amorite Empire was on the decline by the time Joshua had moved into their lands. It is also probably that many had already left the Levant, for their less hostile western frontiers. Again, the Book of Enoch provides some cultural clues where we can trace the movements of the Amorites. From the Book of Enoch, we know that one of the Fallen Angels gave the Nephilim-Amorites the art of mathematics.

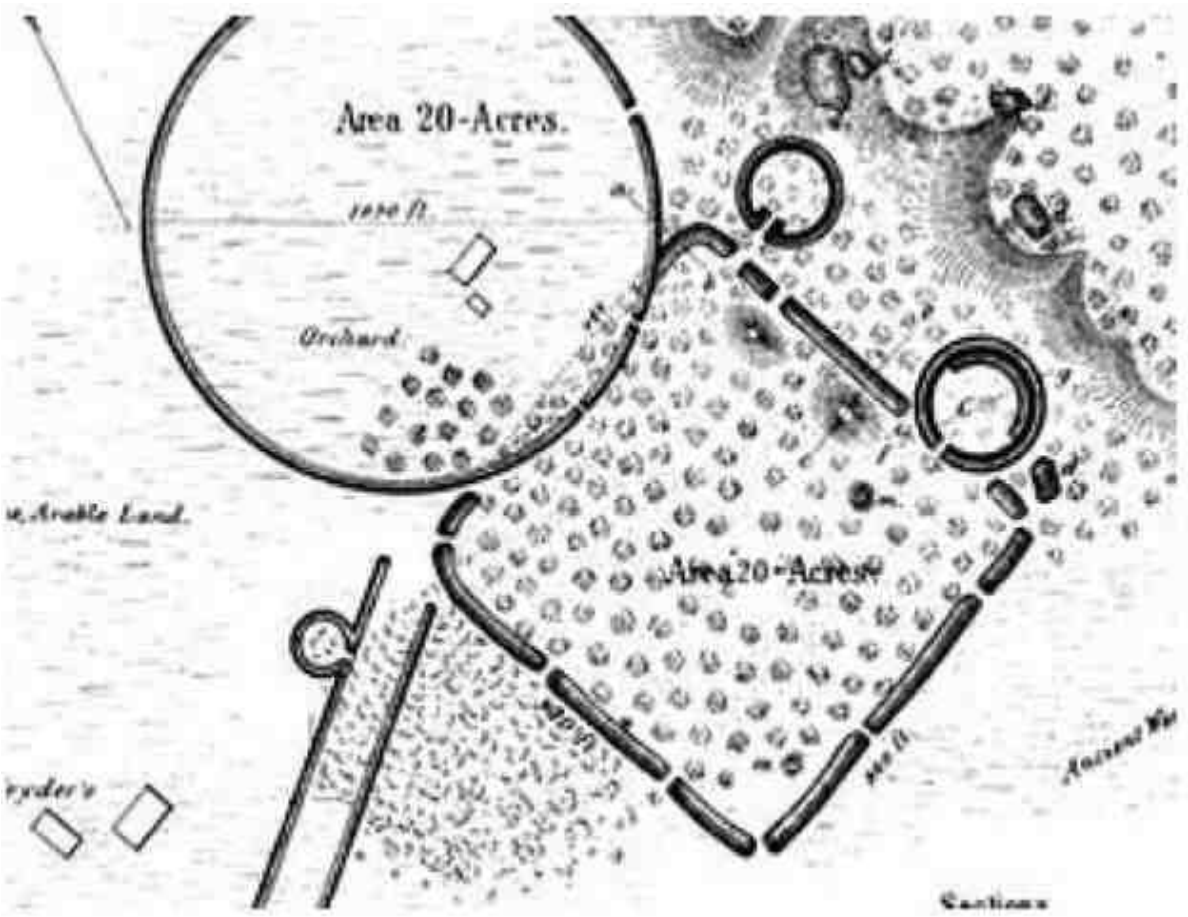
> Asmoday—a fallen angel, who has knowledge of the future, teaches mathematics and can make men invisible.

Sacred Geometry, symbolism, advanced mathematics and a numerical codex developed by the Amorites can be found in both the British Isles and the Ohio Valley. There is also an allusion to the Amorite numerology in the Bible and their spreading this knowledge across the world. Genesis 11:1: "Now the whole world had one language and a common speech." I believe this is in reference to the Amorites' Sacred Deometry and the numerical codex of Gematria.

The symbolic expressions of the Sun and Earth deities were universal throughout the Sumerian, Babylonian and Egyptian Empires. In the Ohio Valley, there are numerous earthworks that combine the circle and the square. Advanced mathematics of pi and square roots of a number were discovered by the Amorite giants in 1950 B.C. We find that nearly all of the earthworks in Ohio were constructed using advanced mathematics and Sacred Geometry.



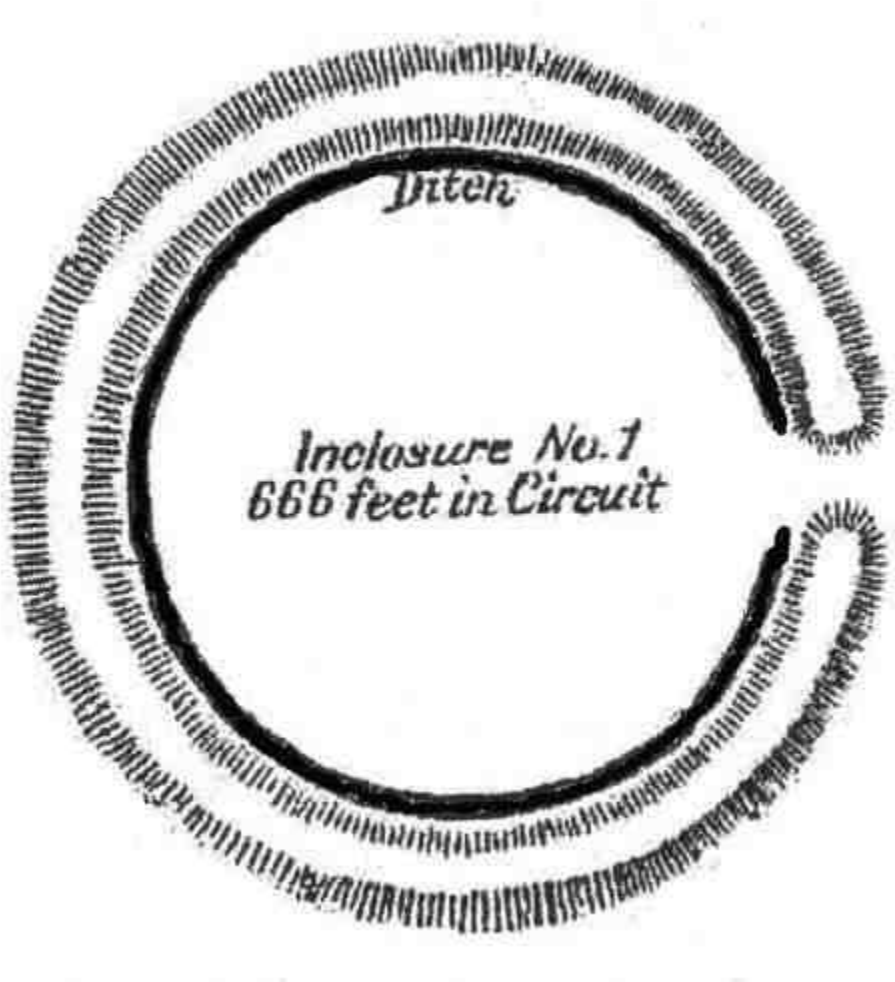
The circle is “the one” sun god or heaven and “four” is symbolic of the mother goddess, Ma-a (Maya or May), and numerically the four quarters of the cardinal points.



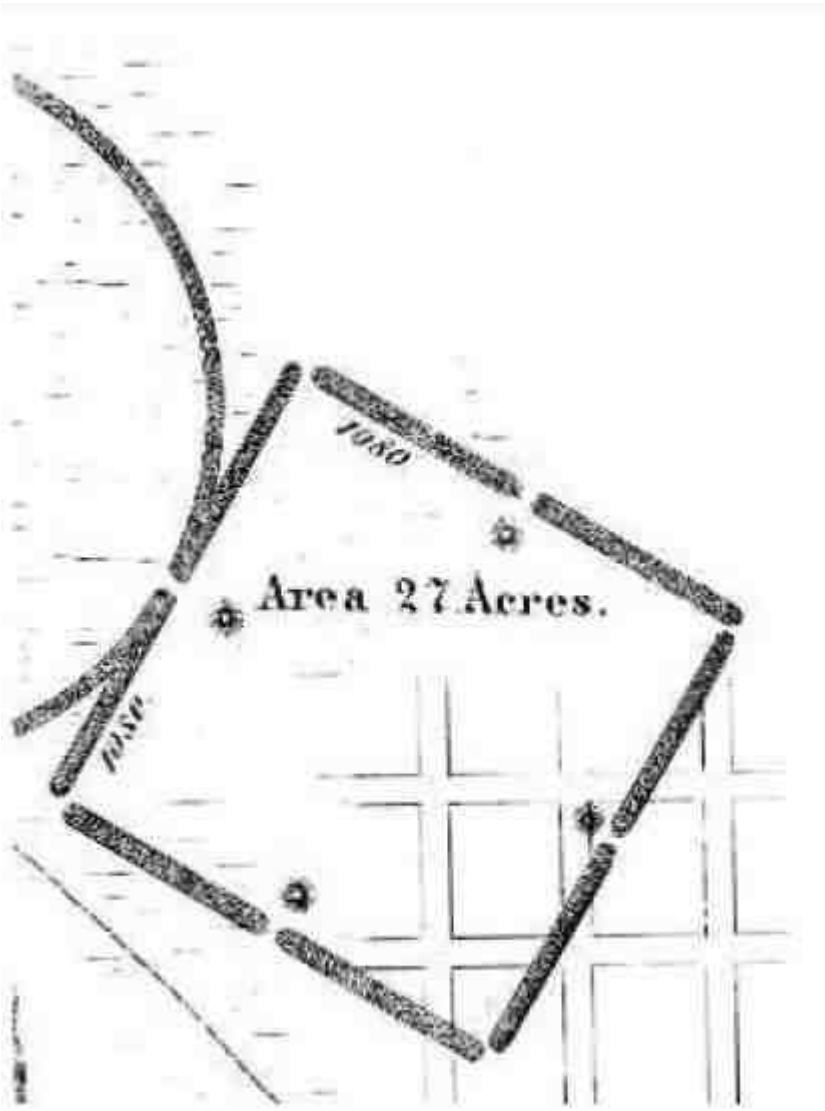

The Hopeton Works in Chillicothe, Ohio, combines a circle and a square with equal areas. To formulate this, the builders would have had to possess the knowledge of how to square a circle. The equal areas delineated for the circle, which represents the sun, and the square, which represents the earth, are symbolic of the **Sacred Marriage** or the **Holy Union of Opposites**.

A Sacred Geometry Prime, Graham Gardner: “The combination of the square and circle represents the fusion of heaven and earth, and ‘squaring the circle’ is regarded as the pinnacle of the sacred geometers’ art. This means producing a circle overlaying a square such that either the circumference of the circle equals the perimeter of the square of the area of the circle equals that of the square.”

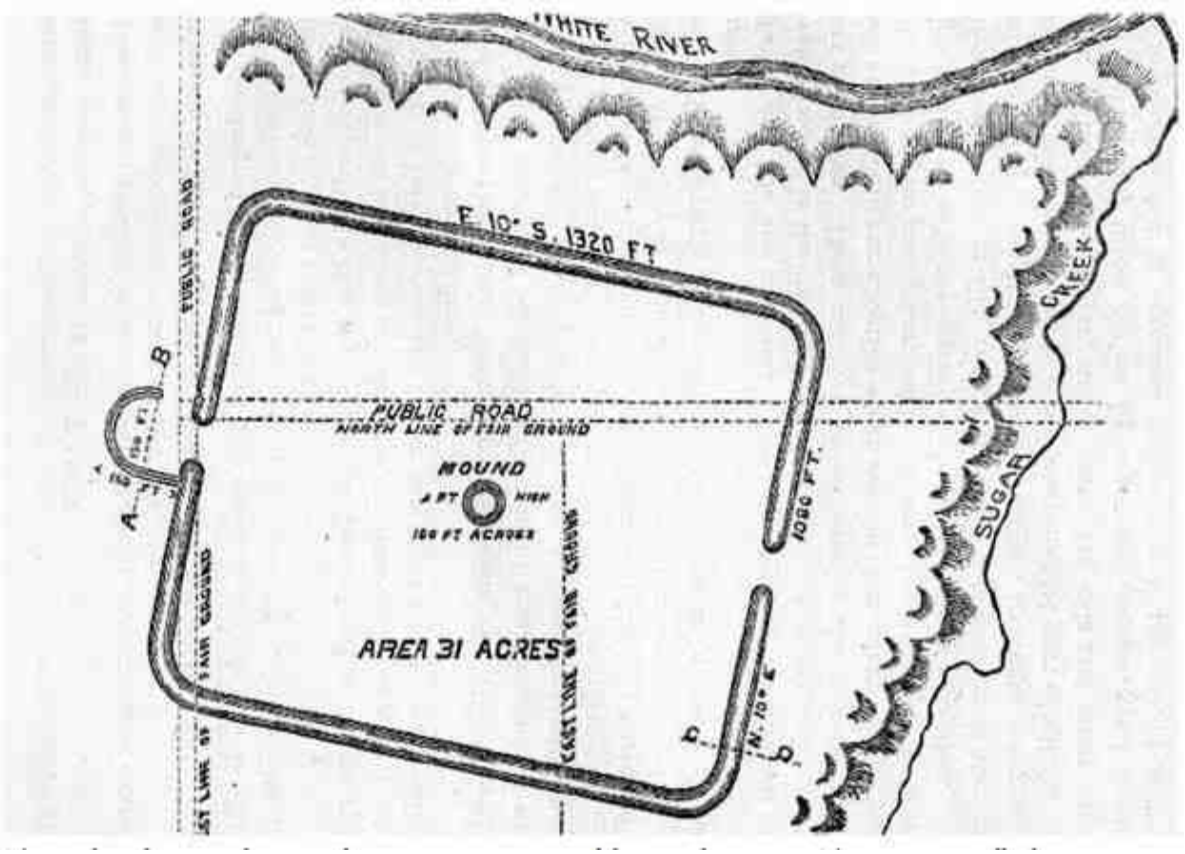
The occult values attached to certain numbers by the Amorites through ideas associated with their mystical use in the ancient religions of the East and amongst the Gnostics, are surviving in some measure in religion to the present day. The numerological influences on the Gnostics within the Bible are blatantly visible, but ignored by the Christian Church. Elementary numbers in the Amorite Gematria Numerical Codex are 660 or 666 as representative of the Sun Father and 1080 to represent the Earth or Lunar Mother. These numbers occur within the measurements of Stonehenge and are also numerous within the measurements of the Ohio Valley earthworks.




One of two henges at Charleston, West Virginia, was 666 feet in circumference. Is it a coincidence that the Amorite number for the Sun Father was used in solar temples in the Ohio Valley? The number 660 was also used in the construction of sun temples. This is consistent with the Amorites' use of the duodecimal system (also known as base 12 or dozenal). When you look at a clock, or the twelve-inch foot, or the calendar, you're looking as Amorite numerology.




The symbolic number for the Lunar or Earth Mother was signified by the number four and expressed as a square corresponding to the four winds, and the gematria number was 1080. In Chillicothe, Ohio, there are five earthworks containing squares: each with four 1080-foot sides.




The earthwork at Winchester, Indiana, is representative of the sacred marriage. The east-west walls that are aligned to the summer and winter solstices are 1320 feet or 660 x 2. The north-south walls are each 1080 feet. Another aspect of numerological “holy union” is that 1080 x 2 = 2160. Two hundred and sixteen is an important number in the numerological canon, because it is the sum total of 6 x 6 x 6. Two hundred and sixteen represents the yin yang and the balance of power. In Revelation 14:1, John saw the Lamb on Mount Zion. With him were 144,000 sealed with the Father’s name upon their foreheads. 144,000/666 = 216.216216216216. 144,000.216 = 666.6666666.

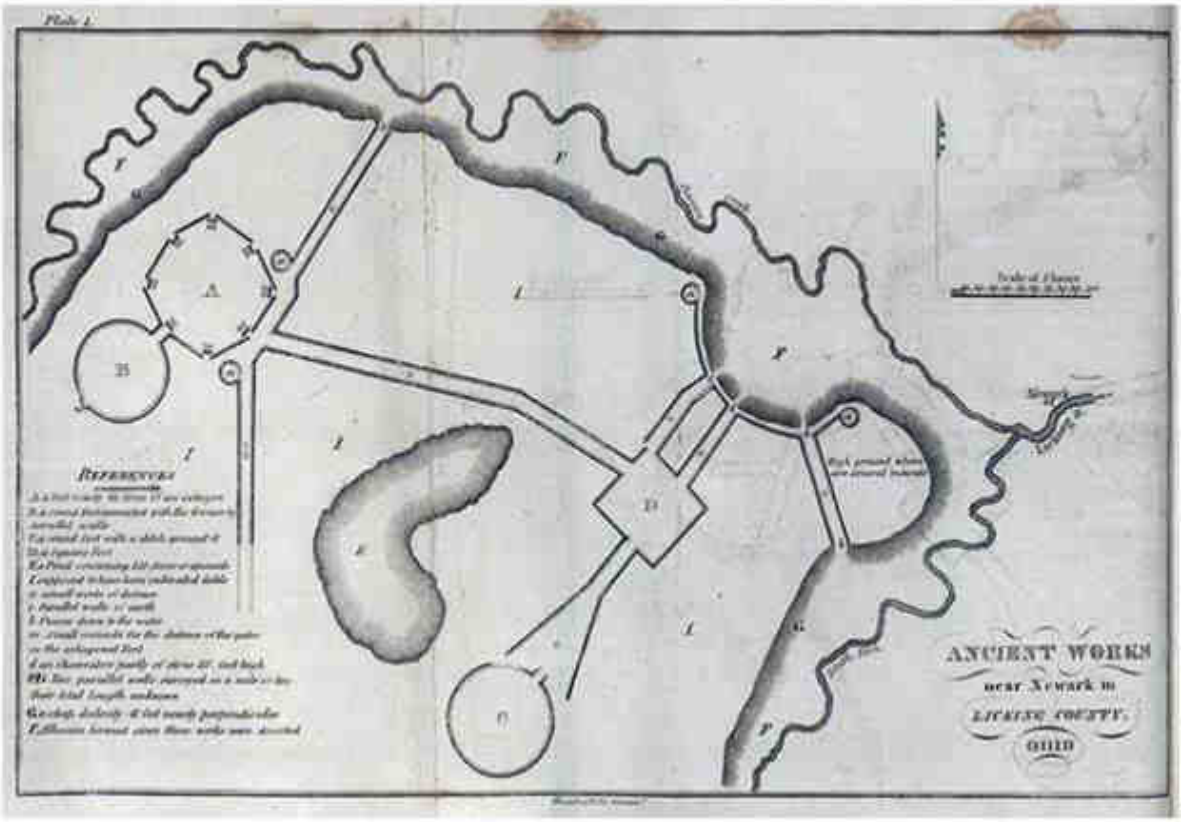
In Lexington, Kentucky, and at Charleston, West Virginia, stood henges that were 555 feet in circumference. Five hundred fifty-five was symbolic of the sacred marriage because multiplied by pi, it equals 1746, or the sum total of 666 + 1080. Also 555 x 12 (inches) = 6660. The number (555.5…) needs to be stretched to achieve the 1746. This numerology codex was adopted by the Masons and explains why the Washington Monument is 555 feet in height. Also note the 33-foot gateway; many of the gateways to the earthworks in Ohio were 33 feet wide. Thirty-three is the square root of 1080. Christ performs 33 miracles and is crucified at age 33, Christ is the gateway. Genesis 11:1, "Now the whole world had one language and a

common speech.”

In the Ohio Valley, mounds in groups of three are the most numerous. At Fort Hill, there are 33 gateways and as the Serpent Mound, the head is facing the confluence of 3 creeks, and the body bends 3 times and the tail coils 3 times and it is 1330 feet in length.

**L.A.**: What is the relationship between the henge at Avebury and the henge in Newark, Ohio?

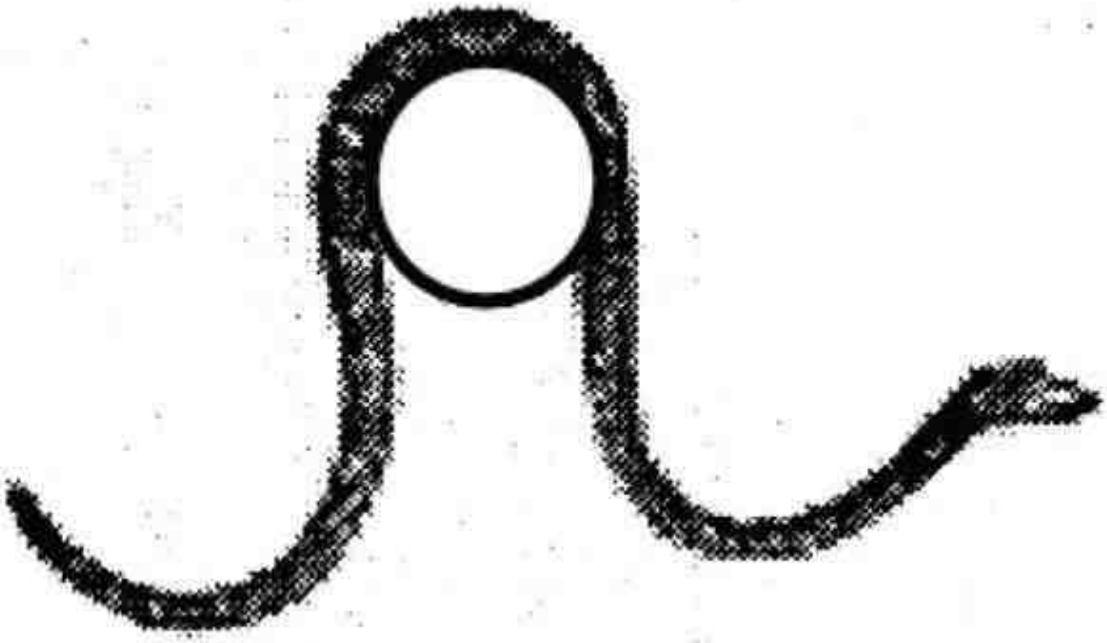
**F.Z.**: Both the Avebury and Newark henges were the largest constructed in their prospective lands. They both measured 1250 feet in diameter. This is an impressive similarity, but only tells part of the story of the Newark Henge. Brad Lepper of the Ohio Historical Society said, "Newark was like looking as a Christian Church without any knowledge of the Bible." Avademia insists on being ignorant to the importance of the ancient symbolic aspects of the Ohio earthworks, and, with this, their mysteries will never be revealed to them.




The Newark complex was mapped by Squire and Davis in 1848. The circle and octagon were aligned to mark the northern extent of the moon's 18.6 degree cycle across the sky. The Midwest Epigraphic Society wrote of the Newark Circle and Octagon, "A careful survey of the earthworks at Newark, Ohio, has revealed … a solution to the ancient Old World geometrical riddle of 'Squaring the Circle' by use of rope geometry (associated with legends of the Great Pyramid of Egypt)." A square placed within the Octagon is a squared circle. The circle is 1050 feet in diameter or 210 x 5 x pi = 660.

Photo shows the gateway to the Newark henge that is aligned to the May 1st sunrise; to venerate the Earth Mother and her rejuvenating powers that transforms the landscape from the death of winter to the lushness of spring. She has been celebrated by agricultural peoples throughout history. She was Mad-dur of the ancient Sumerians and the root of our English "mother;" Maia of the Greeks; Mahi and Maya of the Vedas; the goddess Queen May of the ancient Britons; and Maka to the Sioux.

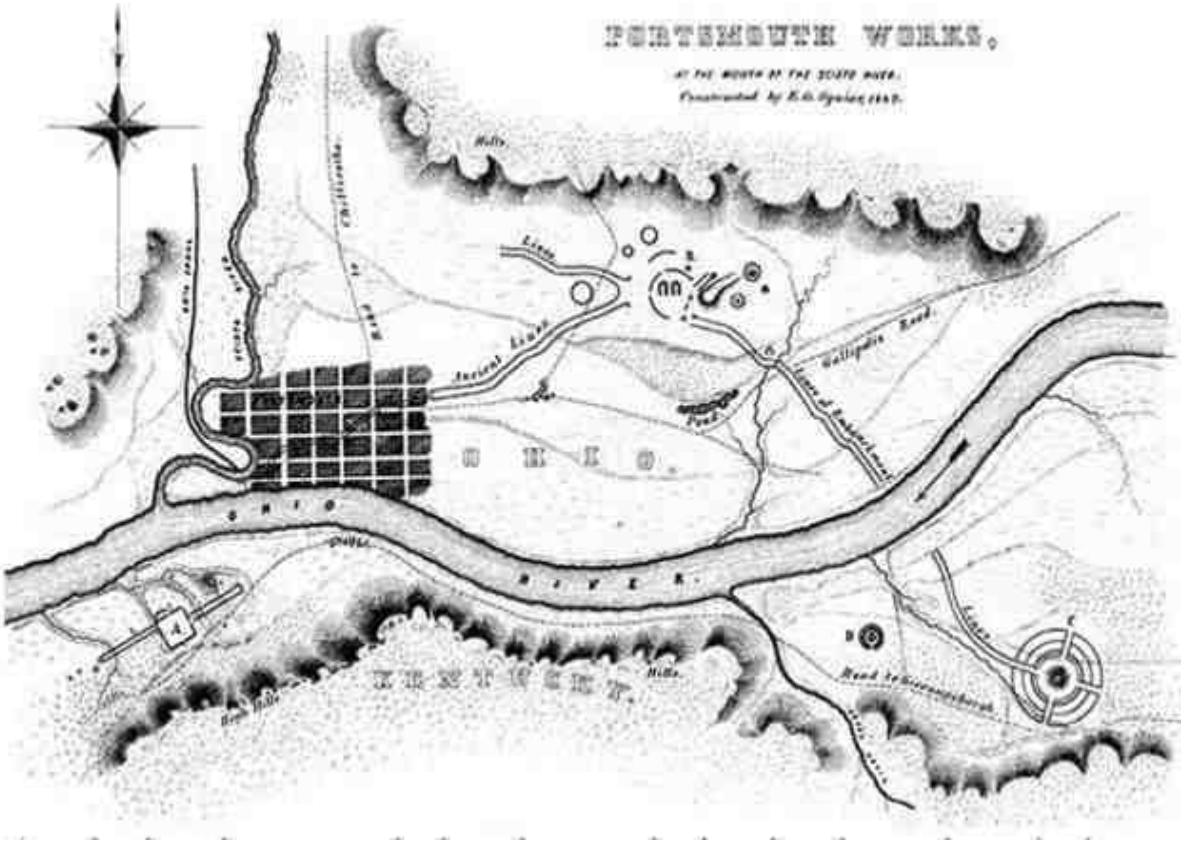
The most impressive of these henges, in England, besides Stonehenge, is Avebury, sometimes written as Abury. The iconic design of this temple is explained in Here Be Dragons: The Strange Enigma of Serpent Mounds, by Phillip Gardner; In Egyptian hieroglyphs we can see the symbol of the snake going over the solar disc, merging head erect. Overlaid onto Avebury it is the same image! Adding to this, the snake is often depicted with the ancient Egyptian Ankh symbol dangling from its emergent neck—the Ankh being the symbol of new life—the great cycle of Avebury simply has to be the ‘solar disk’ and the pathway of the snake—thus illustrating in a painfully labor-intensive way the ritualistic path of the serpent worshiper’s new life.



“Of course, even as Ave Burym the Ave reverts back to the root of ‘Eve,’ which we know means ‘female serpent,’ the pathway of Avebury passes through a large circular Temple of the Sun emerging and then winding again and ending with an oddly, not quite circular head—directly in line with the ‘Snakes Head Hill’ (Hackpen). The central circle is symbolic of the Sun, which is the male principal in the creative process and is symbolized elsewhere as a bull or lion. Once the serpent has passed through or around the sun circle, it is recharged for a new life. The archaeology of the area shows that people used to walk outside the pathway of the serpent, leaving the pathway for the priests.”

It is also important to note that the idea of the sacred via or avenues can be traced back to the Levant as described in Phoenician Origin of the Britons & Scots, 1925: “Rude stone avenues and remains, compared to De Saulcey to Celtic dolmens, still exist among the hills of Moab.” (Dead See, 1835, p. 546).

Avebury Henge with stone circles and avenues in the form of a serpent, by Stuckeley in 1740. Avebury is Briton's largest henge with a diameter of 1250 feet. The serpent is a common eastern Mediterranean symbol for the sun, but was also a consort of the Earth Mother. The Amorites adored the animal as a beneficent genius, with superior power and wisdom.




The earthwork complex at Portsmouth, Ohio, with over 20 miles of sacred vias that extend across the Ohio River into Kentucky. Only in the academic world could you look at Avebury and Portsmouth and see no similarities.

**L.A.**: Thor Heyerdahl proves with his Kon Tiki that people could have navigated the oceans. With this in mind, is it possible that tribes of the Nephilim located in Canaan fled via an oceanic route?

**F.Z.**: This seems to be a justified argument for academia, yet they have no problem with the fact that somehow Neanderthals found Australia 30,000 years ago?

**L.A.**: Native Americans claim there was a race of giants who were here before them. What are your thoughts in that regard?

**F.Z.**: The Creeks, Sioux, Iroquois, Cherokee, Choctaw, Maya and Aztecs are just a few of the Indian tribes that had legends of giants. I found an interesting etymological connection between the only Native American "written" history of the Algonquins called the Walam Olum and a letter written by a Hittitie King.

One of the oldest and most important traditions of this family is that of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians, recorded by Heckwelder, but given more fully in the well-known "Bark Record" or Walam Olum (Olum is also a Hebrew word, meaing "history"). This begins with a creation myth, and then gives an account of their wanderings, the passage over some important stream or water way, their war with the Alligewi.

Many wonderful things are told of this famous people. They are said to have been remarkably tall and stout, and there is a tradition that there were giants among them, people of a much larger size than the tallest of the Lenape.

The Allegewi name still survives in the Allegheny Mountains and River. Further, the Ohio River's ancient name was Allegewi Sipu or the "River of the Allegewi." To the Native Americans, the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers were one. Allegewi (Adena) mounds are found within the Ohio River drainage or on the Ohio River itself which supports this connection.

A letter written by a Hittite king refers to an Amorite King, named Tawagalawas. Is it possible that this is the origin of the Allegewi name? The Amorites had been subjugated by the Hittites prior to the Egyptian invasion

and may have been one of the reasons for them leaving the Mediterranean for destinations in North Africa, Britain or North America. A letter from the Hittite King, Mursilis, written about 1300 B.C. to the king of the Achaeans, Ahijawa, complained about one of the Amorite residents, who agreed to be a vassal of the Hittite King, only to wage war on him. The name of this Amorite King was Tawagalawas. King Mursilis was angered that he could not locate Tawagalawas, and presumed he and his people had left by sea.

Etymologically the two names are very similar. The root word of "Og" is associated with many of the tribes that were giants. In the Bibler there are the Magog, which is also the name of the mound builders who pushed in the British Isles and were known for their great height. If we drop the prefix "Taw," we have Og-al-awa, and with the Algonquin name we have Al-og-awa. "Awa" was a Hittite suffix denoting people. "Og" is of course in reference to giants and "Al" is a high place. Both names could be translated as "The high place of Og." Coincidence?

**L.A.**: Who do you think built the structures that we see at Newark and Cahokia? Is this the work of Native Americans or did someone else construct these?

**F.Z.**: The Sioux, most notable the Osage, were in the Ohio Valley at the time of Newark's construction. The Sioux were the descendants of the Maritime Archaic. Their shell mounds were once numerous along the Ohio River. The Cherokee and Iroquois also have their origins with the Maritime Archaic. All three also share a history of burying their dead in earthen mounds. As their population swelled they absorbed most of the Allegewi or Adena traits and population into their own. This is known as the Hopewellian Era in the Ohio Valley.

David Keys discovered and documented in his book, Catastrophe, that in 535 A.D. the island of Krakatoa exploded with a force equivalent to two billion Hiroshima nuclear bombs. The subsequent calamity, he believes, affected human civilization from Rome to Teotihuacan, whose civilizations crumbled soon after this data, 535 A.D. This date also corresponds to the end of the Hopewellian mound-building era in the Ohio Valley.

Monks Mound was constructed by the Sioux about 1000 A.D. At the start of what archaeologists call the Mississippian Era of mound construction.

Genetically, we can tie Cahokia to the Amorites by Haplogroup X, which is also one of the five haplogroups found in the indigenous peoples.

**L.A.**: Why is this ignored in mainstream archeology?

**F.Z.**: Mainstream archaeologists are entrenched in the Berengia Theory that states that all of the Americas were populated by several waves of landlubbers who walked across the Berengia land bridge that connected Alaska with Asia at the end of the last Ice Age. Any evidence that contradicts this theory is dismissed. Any archaeologist that presents evidence to contradict this theory is censored. In the university world of "publish or perish" this is a death sentence to a professor. It is much like Europe in the Dark Ages, where scientists like Galileo and Copernicus were advocating the Earth revolving around the Sun. The penalty for contradicting the church was usually death.

A more nefarious reason for this is the atheist universities' disdain and utter hatred of the church. The disclosure of an ancient giant race would affirm what was written in the Bible as true.

**L.A.**: Do you believe the Smithsonian Institute is covering up information, and, if so, why?

**F.Z.**: The suppression of diffusionist evidence began in the late 1800s with John Wesley Powell, the director of the Bureau of Ethnology, who was sympathetic to the Native Americans. Despite other members of the Smithsonian who believed in a separate mound-building race, Powell opted to adhere to the school of isolationism. It was at this time that all archaeological evidence that would support diffusionism was sought out by the Smithsonian. A literal army of Smithsonian agents were sent out across the country following up on historic and newspaper reports where giant skeletons were found. These giant remains were gathered up and sent back to Washington, where they were to disappear forever. There have been reports that many of these giant skeletal remains were dumped into the ocean.

**L.A.**: The remains of a giant race for what may or may not be entirely human have been unearthed throughout the Americas. Why is this ignored?

**F.Z.**: An archaeologist is going to ask for the tangible evidence of a giant skeleton that they will dismiss as gigantisms or they can now use the

powers of The Native American Graves Protection Act, to eliminate the possibility of any controversial skeletal remains. NAGPRA is the perfect Catch-22 for the archaeologists. If you believe in isolationism then that would infer that all burial mounds are Native American, yet archaeologists have destroyed thousands of them. Yet, if a controversial skeleton like Spirit Lake or Kennewick Man that has Caucasian features appears, they will contact the local Indian group to have it reburied. In the case of Kennewick it was buried under ten feet of concrete. Another Catch-22 associated with NAGPRA is that the archeologists put in a clause that it was only a crime to dig into "known" Indian tribe's burials. Thus, we have the Adena Culture, named after the Adena Estate of Thomas Worthingon, former governor of Ohio, and the Hopewell Culture that was named for an earthwork of the Mordecai Hopewell farm in Chillicothe, Ohio. It is your tax dollars that are funding the destruction and disinformation of Ancient America.

# Author's Side Bar: What is a Henge

Henges are found in different locations in the world. The basic shape of a henge is an outer circle with a moat or water way on the inside of it. They were used for religious and ceremonial purposes.

There is a henge in Avebury, England that has a diameter of 1,250 ft. Coincidentally, the Great Circle Mound in Ohio is 1,250 ft. in diameter. Zimmerman believes there may be a connection between the constructions of the two circles (27). Both are henges and both were constructed more than 3000 years ago.

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# Author's Side Bar: Rumor about the Bones

In the course of this ongoing investigation I have heard all sorts of stories, many of which are impossible to vet. In that light I will offer one such story. This came through a friend who heard it from another friend who in turn heard it from who knows who, so it's hearsay at best.

I've been down these "whisper-down-the-lane" scenarios and know they lead nowhere. With that in mind I will repeat what I was told here with the caveat that we can't vet this.

Here goes:

What I was told by a man who supposedly worked at the Smithsonian and was now a disgruntled ex-employee was that crates and crates of skeletal remains—no doubt this may have included giant bones—were secreted out of the building and put on a barge and then dumped at sea.

This is the stuff of conspiracy tales and I admit it's a great yarn and belongs on the "X-Files" rather than in this book. However, I include it here because nothing at this point would surprise me and here's why:

We have the accounts discovered in the archives, and brought to light by Fritz Zimmerman as well as in the research of Vine Deloria, Steve Quayle, Ross Hamilton, Vincent Gaddis and others, all of whom maintain that there were giant skeletons found and, after they were given to the Smithsonian, they mysteriously vanished. I've reprinted some of these articles, and in my opinion they are the smoking gun and proof the Smithsonian did collect the bones and that they were never seen again, at least by researchers and the general public.

Here is the scenario I was told by someone on the "inside" who wishes to remain anonymous.

The leaders of the Smithsonian are ardently Darwinist in their world view, and they also hold to the position that Native Americans built the mounds and there was no other race that predated them, period.

There is no room for any other position, and, thus, the giant skeletons, because they don't fit the paradigm, lose their position as true artifacts. Therefore, t=with that in mind, the Smithsonian got rid of the evidence as they loaded up the artifacts and skeletons and dumped them at sea. In other words, if there's nothing to see, then there are no giants!

Here is a quote found in Vincent Gaddis' book, American Indian Myths and Mysteries.

A little backstory is needed here. It seems in 1924 Roman crosses were discovered near Tucson, Arizona. Charles Mariner and a relative were climbing a steep road embankment to examine the ruins of an old brick kiln, when suddenly they noticed something metallic protruding from the soil near the top of the bank.

It turned out to be a large religious cross made of lead and heavily encrusted with tough caliche (30).

To cut to the chase, writing was found on the cross and later discovered to be Latin, as well as some words in Hebrew. The site was excavated and a variety of objects unearthed, many of which bore Latin-Hebraic inscriptions. This find was met with ridicule by the skeptics who thought it was a clever hoax.

Gaddis continues his account by quoting from a paper which states:

Dr. Cummings, whose integrity could not be challenged and whose position in archeological circles was most secure, called a press conference to answer his critics. All of the relics, he said, had been found encased in a solid, undisturbed strata of tough caliche, some as much as six feet below the surface of the ground. This alone precluded any possibility of a hoax, unless it had been concocted prior to the arrival of Columbus (31).

Now here's what is important. In 1964, Thomas Bent invested his money and time trying to further a scientific investigation of the relics found in 1924. He published a 400-page monograph covering all the then known facts about the artifacts. Copies were hopefully sent to institutions and individuals, but there was no response. As one writer puts it, the matter has been relegated to that special limbo reserved for such disturbing finds. (emphasis added) (32)

Summing this up, we find a deliberate anti-scientific mindset in those who should have had the keenest interest in precisely such a discovery as this. Why it is the truth is ignored and "relegated to a special limbo"? I find this type of attitude far from scientific and, in fact, I would go so far as to label it intellectual fascism. Finding artifacts that create a sol-called, "disturbing find," should be looked at with an open mind, not relegated to a special limbo.

Like the notorious Piltdown Man that turned out to be a hoax (33), this was a deliberate obfuscation by "the leaders of science" of the day to prove Darwinism. There have been other incidents like the fiasco with Global Warming in which we see the data thrown out because it didn't fit the result the scientists were looking for (34).

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# Chapter 8

## America's Stonehenge!

There is a site located in New Hampshire which may be 4000 years old. Here is a description of it:

Built by a Native American Culture or a migrant European population? No one knows for sure. A maze of man-made chambers, walls and ceremonial meeting places, America's Stonehenge is most likely the oldest man-made construction in the United States (over 4000 years old).

Like Stonehenge in England, America's Stonehenge was built by ancient people well versed in astronomy and stone construction. It has been determined that the site is an accurate astronomical calendar. It was, and still can be used to determine specific solar and lunar events of the year.

Various inscriptions have been found throughout the site including Ogham, Phoenician, and Iberian Punic Script. Dr. Barry Fell of Harvard University did extensive work on the inscriptions found at the site. They are detailed in his book, America B.C. (39)

The site is called the American Stonehenge because, like its English counterpart, it reflects the precise position of the Spring and Fall equinoxes as well as the Summer and Winter equinoxes.

The site is owned by the Stone family and has been kept in their possession since their grandfather acquired the land. I believe this site is important, as it may prove the paradigm of diffusionism, which is the paradigm that ancient people arrived in the New World centuries before Columbus.

Here is what the Stone family tells us about the site:

> It has been determined that America's Stonehenge is an accurate astronomically aligned calendar. It was and still can be used to determine specific solar and lunar events of the year. Archaeoastronomy is the study of the role of astronomy in ancient cultures. This includes

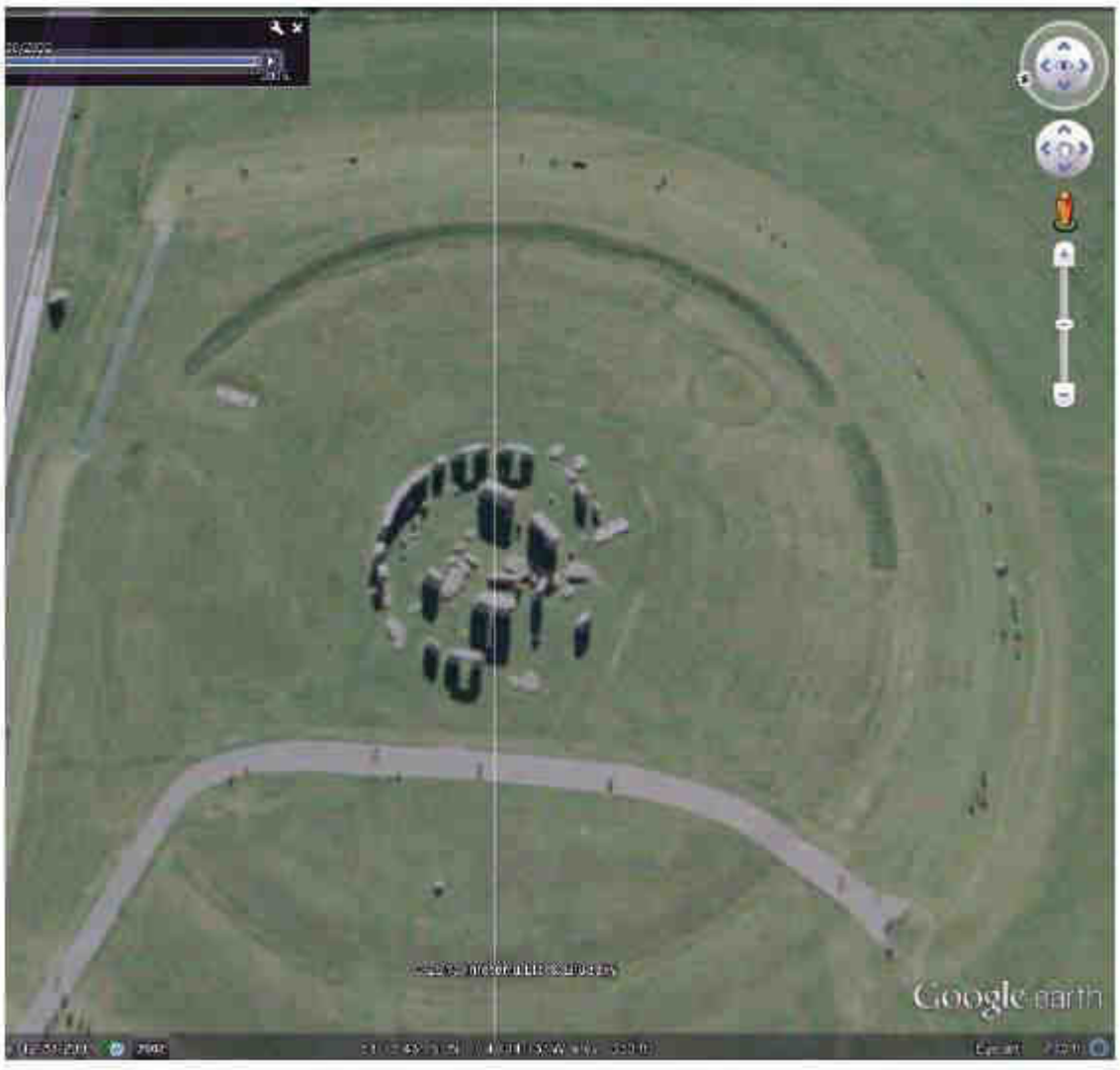
knowing who was responsible for building astronomical observatories and how they were used to effect or influence their lives. (40)

Kelsey Stone appeared recently on the History Channel's "America Unearthed" show. He dropped a bombshell and here's why: Kelsey drew a line on Google Maps from the center of the site out to the standing stone which shows the sun rising on the summer equinox, the longest day of the year.

Kelsey Stone's directional line from "American Stonehenge" during summer equinox.

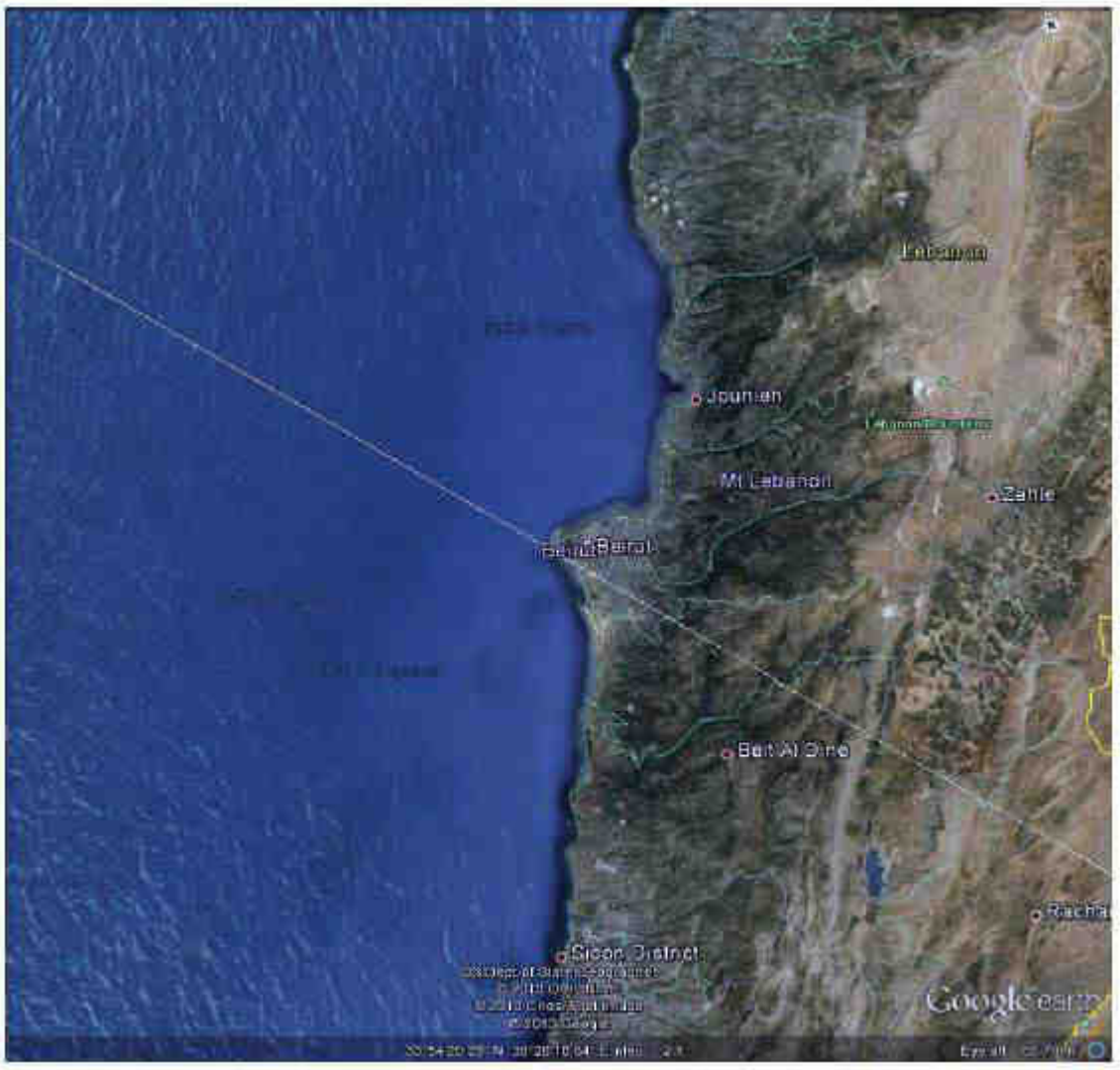
Stone’s line continues from New Hampshire across the Atlantic.

Stone’s line crosses Stonehenge in Wiltshire, England.




The line precisely bisects the standing stones of Stonehenge’s monument.

Stone then continued his line eastward.




Stone found the line led to Beirut, Lebanon. Here's where it gets interesting for me.

This image shows America's Stonehenge line extended around the globe, from New Hampshire USA, to Wiltshire England, to Beirut Lebanon.

Is there a connection to all of these sites? Are these sites Nephilim architecture?

What is astonishing is how this was accomplished. How does one extend a line that bisects the standing stones at Stonehenge from New Hampshire?

I called a local surveyor and discussed Kelsey's work. He was fascinated by the concept and said he would try to duplicate it. He called back a few minutes later and told me he was successful in duplicating Kelsey's work. He also explained to me that if you were off an inch, from the point of origin to the standing stone you were sighting, you would be off by hundreds of miles at your final destination!

I then asked if there was a way to do this centuries ago?

He replied that the technology didn't exist then, and the only way you could do this would be from the air.

In my opinion, this could not have been accomplished unless someone had an aerial view of the globe.

I would remind you that these sites are best appreciated from the air. Why is this so? Who is the Prince of the Power of the Air and is there a connection to him with these sites?

How was it possible to line these sites up with one another when only in modernity can we accomplish this?

According to Stone and others who have examined the site, there is evidence that the Phoenicians might have been responsible for the construction of the New Hampshire site. So this begs the question, who were the Phoenicians?

The Phoenicians of the Iron Age (first millennium B.C.) descended from the original Canaanites who dwelt in the region during the earlier Bronze Age (3000 - 1200 H.C.), despite classical tradition to the contrary. There is archaeological evidence for a continuous cultural tradition from the

Bronze to the Iron Age (1200 - 333 B.C.) at the cities of Tyre and Zaraphath. In the Amarna age (14th Century B.C.) many letters to Egypt emanated from King Rib-Addi of Byblos, King Abi-Milki of Tyre, and King Zimrida of Sidon, and in other New Kingdom Egyptian texts there are references to the cities of Beirut Sidon, Zaraphath, Ushu, Tyre, and Byblos. Additionally, there is a 13th Century B.C. letter from the king of Tyre to Ugarit, and a Ugaritic inscription has turned up at Zaraphath. Despite these facts showing that the coastal cities were occupied without interruption or change in population, the term "Phoenician" is now normally applied to them in the Iron Age (beginning about the 12th Century B.C.) onward when the traits that characterize Phoenician culture evolved: long-distance seafaring, trade and colonization, and distinctive elements of their material culture, language, and script.(41)

Notice what the above refers to: the Phoenicians were the descendants of the Canaanites who were one of the tribes we see singled out for destruction during the conquest of Canaan. They are one of the Nephilim tribes listed in the Bible and I believe they engaged in human child sacrifice.

Child sacrifice: Molech was a Canaanite underworld deity represented as an upright, bullheaded idol with a human body in whose belly a fire was stoked and in whose outstretched arms a child was placed that would be burned to death. The victims were not only infants; children as old as four were sacrificed. Kleitarchos reported that "as the flame burning the child surrounded the body, the limbs would shrivel up and the mouth would appear to grin as if laughing, until it was shrunk enough to slip into the cauldron." (42)

I contacted the Stones and asked them a few questions. Here's the transcript from the written interview answered by Dennis Stone:

**L.A.:** How did The American Stonehenge come into your family's possession?

**D. S.:** As portrayed in the show, my dad heard about the site on the radio, WBZ Radio Boston, and shortly thereafter at a barbershop waiting to get his hair cut, he picked up a NH Profile magazine with an article about the site. This was in 1955. That weekend playing cards at my aunt and uncle's, he showed them the magazine and asked if they had ever heard of this place.

They not only had heard of it, but they came there in the 1930s on a picnic by bicycle, so the next day they brought my dad to the site and he was hooked from then on.

**L.A.:** How old is the site and how was this verified?

**D. S.:** The site is approximately 4,000 years old by radio-carbon dating, and the alignments work at that time. Due to the Earth's tilt slowly changing, the alignments are off by about two-thirds of a degree today.

**L.A.:** How large is the site; how many acres does it cover?

**D. S.:** The property covers 106 acres. The main site spreads over one acre. The surrounding 20 acres contains the astronomical alignment stones.

**L.A.:** Is there any writing or runes that have been found?

**D. S.:** Yes, ancient writings include Iberian, Punic (Phoenician), Libyan, and Celtic Ogam.

**L. A.:** There may be a sacrificial table or altar on the site. Is this evidence of human sacrifice?

**D. S.:** The table is approximately nine feet by six feet, and the rectangular groove on top is approximately four feet by six feet. The table is similar to those found in some European sites that were used for sacrifice.

**L.A.:** There are standing stones which mark the solstices and equinoxes. How was this accomplished?

**D. S.:** The ancient people, by very careful observation, watched the sun over time and marked its position, then set up the standing stones. The alignments include the seasons, the cross-quarter days, the 18.61-year lunar cycle, and 24-star alignments. The site was surveyed by a professional survey team from 1973-1977. This data was sent to the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, MA. The results were that if the stones were used for astronomical purposes, it would work at approximately 1800 BC. This agrees with the 4,000-year-old carbon-dating of the main site.

**L.A.:** Are there other mathematical features incorporated into the site?

**D. S.:** Mathematical features are still being studied. The units of

measurement seem to have been based on megalithic units used in old-world sites. Also, there seem to be geometrical patterns when lines are drawn between various standing stones, such as equilateral triangles, etc.

**L. A.:** You discovered that the standing stones when lined up with the center of the circle in New Hampshire corresponded with the Stonehenge in England. How did you come by this fascinating discovery?

**D. S.:** Kelsey's research led him to that discovery. Others have looked at some alignments close by us since the 1970s but have not looked at great distances the way Kelsey has. Kelsey has taken this to the next step and continues to do research on the subject.

**L.A.:** Where do the lines in Stonehenge converge?

**D. S.:** All of our alignments come together at the astronomical center, which originally consisted of two cairns north and south of each other, which is now where our astronomical viewing platform stands.

**L.A.:** Is it possible the ancient Phoenicians were responsible for these sites?

**D. S.:** Yes, we have found ancient Phoenician writing here, as well as many locations ranging from Maine to Brazil. Remember, Hiram of Tyre sent Hiram Abiff (a stone mason) to build King Solomon's Temple, according to the Bible.

**L.A.:** What conclusions, if any, have you come to?

**D. S.:** We feel that the site was built by ancient travelers from the old world because of inscriptions, the style of construction, ancient coins with maps (which was on the show), place-names in New England, and our old-world words with the same meaning. One Phoenician coin was recently found at the mouth of the Merrimac River, which would have been the river highway to our site.

**L.A.:** Are there other sites that may link to the American Stonehenge, such as in South America?

**D. S.:** There are megalithic-type sites in Columbia, South America, which look very much like some of the 50,000 megalithic sites in Europe,

and 800 sites in the Northeast, U.S.

**L.A.:** Your final thoughts.

**D. S.:** If this is all true, this will re-write history. Certainly, much more work and study is required. We have owned and researched the site for 55 years, with much more research to be done. A new generation of people like Kelsey will help to expand our knowledge of these incredible sites.

**Please take note of the question I asked about the sacrificial table. I will repeat Stone's answer once again here:**

> "The table is approximately nine feet by six feet, and the rectangular groove on top is approximately four feet by six feet. The table is similar to those found in some European sites that were used for sacrifice."

Was this table used for human sacrifice? If so, was this sacrifice similar to what the Phoenicians did in the Levant before the conquest of Canaan?

Was this a continuation of the practices the Nephilim tribes engaged in before they were cleared out of the land?

## Summary

American Stonehenge may be proof of an ancient culture, in this case the Phoenicians (the descendants from the Canaanites who were a Nephilim tribe) who visited the Americas centuries before Columbus. They constructed a site that accurately positioned the solstices and equinoxes. They somehow connected this to Stonehenge in England. In my opinion, these ancient peoples were once again attempting to reconstruct the grid that covered the planet in the "days of Noah." This grid was destroyed in the flood of Noah which was the result of the ongoing cosmic war, which I believe is still going full bore today. (See my book: The Cosmic Chess Match).

Kelsey Stone's provocative work only tends to deepen the mystery as the alignments from one site to another can be no accident. How was this accomplished thousands of years ago? The bigger question is, who was responsible for this? Where did this advance knowledge come from? I will

delve into this in the following chapters. Visit the site: www.stonehengeusa.com

# Chapter 9

## My Interview with Dr. Aaron Judkins

Interview between L.A. and Dr. Aaron Judkins

### 1. There is no question giant skeletons were pulled out of burial grounds throughout the US. Why does there seem to be a cover-up?

There is abundant archaeological evidence that confirms the biblical record—one of which is the archaeological discoveries of giants in North America. There is a wide array of empirical evidence of giants which are in direct opposition with the Neo-Darwinian, macro-evolutionary dogma that has been propagated for the last 160 years.

Yet when archaeological findings and scientific facts are examined, a very different picture emerges. The traces and remains of giants that have come down to the present—from the burial grounds and mounds of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, New York, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, and California—have yielded artifacts such as bones, skulls and tools. These show that in cultural and social terms, humans have had advanced ancient technology and civilizations without discernible periods of evolution.(43)

This sudden onset of cultures possessing advanced technology 4,000 years ago is consistent with the Bible account after Noah's Flood, the proliferation of people in Sumeria, and the scattering abroad of them during the Tower of Babel.(44) Omni magazine reported, "The unprecedented explosion of knowledge 5000 years ago, they believe, may have been foreshadowed by an earlier society whose cultural remnants have long since

vanished."(45) But did they vanish all together? Evidence indicates that the Nephilim giants migrated from the Levant. My friend and colleague, Joe Taylor, has documented many of these finds and reports throughout history in his new book, Giants: Against Evolution.(46)

I have personally researched the Rock Wall phenomena with reported remains of giants and associated artifacts from the 1850s.(47) In the spring of 2012, Joe Taylor and I visited Rockwall, Texas, to investigate the phenomenon of an apparent ancient underground rock wall for which Rockwall, Texas, was named. Benjamin Boydstun, Terry Utley Wade and William Clay Stevenson began settling that area and are credited with finding the wall. Since the men could not agree on the town name, the settlers agreed on the name of Rockwall.

As we began our investigations, it became quickly apparent that none of the locals even knew about the rock wall. They had no idea what was under their feet! Joe and I even went as far as to go to the local police station to try to get some information, but they, too, were at a loss. After several dead ends, we stopped at the local Rockwall museum and inquired about the wall. The museum had some information and we were able to investigate a large, rectangular sandstone rock that looked like it had been cut to size. They informed us that this was indeed one of the stones that came from one of the excavations at the wall. There is also a large section of the rock wall on display downtown located on the courthouse square. (See photo below).

This rock wall is a rectangular structure approximately 3.5 miles wide by 5.6 miles long, encompassing an area of up to some 20 square miles. It was reported on Friday, May 28, 1886, by the Rockwall Success, Rockwall County's first newspaper, that giant artifacts were found, although this can no longer be substantiated.

One of the stones from an excavation of the Rock Wall from Rockwall, Texas.

Photo by Tannon Judkins. This photo shows a portion of the original rock wall for which the town of Rockwall Texas was named.

## Rockwall Success - May 28, 1886

The greatest wonder that we have to record this week is the finding of a petrified human skull. While at work last Saturday, Ben Burton unearthed with his plow, a gigantic skull, fully as large as a half bushel. The staring sockets wherein the eyeballs once rolled were as large as a half-gallon cup. Some few of the jaw-teeth still remained; one of them about an inch thick by two inches long. This goes to prove that this county was once inhabited by a race of people that would be wonderful to look at now. Dr. Wiggins thinks it is the skull of some ante-diluvium giant, that would have weighed at least 1000 pounds. Anyone wishing to see this mammoth skull can do so by calling at The Success office, as Mr. Burton says he will leave it there for inspection. — Sam Slick

## Rockwall Success - June 4, 1886 No. 19

Wonders will never cease. Immediately after it was generally known that Mr. J. B. Burton had found the gigantic petrified skull, a large crowd collected and set about making an examination of the surrounding ground. Spades, picks, and axes were plentiful and in use. Mr. W. R. Grier might have been seen pounding the ground with a huge hammer, and intently listening after each successive blow, when he was heard to call out, “This way boys!” There was a general rush to his position. “Listen, boys,” said Grier as he brought the hammer down with a heavy thump on a large flat rock.

Mary Pattie (Wade) Gibson, granddaughter of T.U. Wade (who was one of the founders), gave further historical details regarding what her grandfather and other men did. It is reported that there were cubicles or rooms constructed of stone that you could walk into and reach a corridor that

seemed to run in a direction into the hill in which the town square now sits above. She told of an incident in 1906 of two unidentified men digging out the corridor that had apparently been filled with erosion. Their intent was to reach a room full of gold according to Indian legend. The ceiling of the corridor had steep slopes (describing a Gothic-type arched ceiling, much like the Maya built). As the two men excavated further into the corridor, the steeper the slope of the ceiling became and, consequently, the men abandoned the site in fear of structural collapse. Here is the back story of the rock wall according to Mrs. Gibson:

To the astonishment of all, the hammer slipped from Grier's hands, and after a short interval, was heard to strike something below that had the clear distinct ring of metal. Now the wildest excitement prevailed. A lantern and rope were quickly brought, and the earth was rapidly cleared away. The hole in the rock, which proved to be slate, was enlarged and the lantern was let down into the murky darkness. At last Messrs Burton, Grier and J. B. Steger volunteered to descend and explore the mystery. The cavity proved to be a chamber about 60×100 feet square, and 40 feet from the floor to the slate roof through which they had affected an entrance. This roof was supported on pillars of black marble, whose polished sides glittered in the lamplight and made one think of the Orient.

Later, in 1922, men were digging a water well, when at about thirty-five feet down they discovered an almost perfect square opening through the wall, which has been referred to as a "window." The opening was two feet square, in a two-foot section of the wall. The total depth of the shaft was 42 feet, but they did not find the bottom of the structure.

Mrs. Gibson also spoke of her grandfather's investigation of the wall in which he discovered on the outside that the wall went straight down about 40 feet. Additional information was provided by the daughter of the late Mr. Deweese, an early settler of Rockwall, who described a doorway with a diagonal shaped stone in the wall at the Wade residence on Highway 66. This portion of the wall was open to visitors from 1936 until the late 1940s, but was eventually backfilled because of dangerous structural conditions.

In 1949, a Mr. Sanders of Fort Worth, Texas, did an excavation of the wall. From this excavation four large stones were brought up with the largest weighing approximately two tons. It is claimed that other artifacts, such as a

large stone with possible unknown writing and an animal artifact, have been found at the site. These extremely dense stones have been underground; therefore, erosion has not been the cause of the designs on them. Moreover, there are no other stones or portions of the wall with inscriptions or diagrams that have been discovered to date.

There are other reports of doorways or windows found in the wall through the past 100 years, such as reported in the Dallas Morning News, 5 November 1967, by Frank X. Tolbert. “Back in the 1920s,” T.H. Meredith said, “a well was dug on his farm just east of the town of Rockwall, and Mr. Meredith declared that the digging went along side a masonry wall which seemed to have an arch over a doorway or window.” Could it be that this is a remnant of some ancient, long lost civilization? Geologists generally believe that it is simply a geological feature called a “clastic” sand dike. It is important to understand, however, that no one knows what this feature is exactly or how it was created.

Amateur archaeologist John Lindsey is about the only one who has continued investigations since 1996, along with a few excavations, so that we may be able to advance our understanding of the phenomenon at Rockwall. His findings show that there is mounting evidence for the rock wall being man-made. It was hoped that the city of Rockwall would approve a city vote to continue the excavations with hopes of attracting tourism to the city. Regretfully, on May 12, 2012, the city of Rockwall voted the measure down. Unfortunately, there have been no further excavations since the year 2000, nor will there be any to come in the foreseeable future.

What has happened to these artifacts found throughout the years? The Smithsonian has played a key role in covering up most of the evidence of giants. An article in Ancient American Issue #40, titled, “Holocaust of Giants: The Great Smithsonian Cover-up,” tells of reported giant skeletons that were excavated by the Smithsonian but never shown to the public.(48) And most of the associated artifacts found at Rockwall were whisked away by the Smithsonian, never to see the light of day again.

I personally have heard about such an account with other artifacts, such as the Malachite Man site in Utah. Skeletons of ten perfectly modern humans have been excavated from 58 feet down in the Dakota Sandstone, over an area spanning about 50 by 100 feet. The bones are partially replaced with

malachite (a green mineral) and turquoise, thus, appropriately named "Malachite Man." This formation is a member of the Lower Cretaceous, supposedly 140 million years old and is known for its dinosaurs and is the same formation found at Dinosaur National Monument in Vernal, Utah! At least four of the ten individuals are female. One is an infant. Some of the bones are articulated. Some are not, appearing to have been washed into place. No obvious tools or artifacts were found associated with the bones. The bulldozer driver who uncovered the first bones in 1971 expresses certainty that there were no tunnels or cracks in the extremely hard overlying layers of rock.

In 1998, I was with a team that continued excavations at the site. It was told to us by the landowner that discovered at the site in the 1970s was an intact skull that had turned completely turquoise-colored—even the teeth! According to the original landowner, the Smithsonian found out and asked to "borrow" the skull for "scientific studies." The skull was never returned. Despite repeated requests through the Freedom of Information Act to simply examine and photograph the artifact, the Smithsonian has adamantly refused to comply.

In spite of the apparent cover-up by the Smithsonian since its inception, they have not sealed all the cracks of history. In 1911, several giant skeletons and ancient artifacts were found in a cave in Lovelock. When mining for bat guano in the cave, the miners reportedly found giant mummies preserved in the dry bat-droppings. The mummies were large, from six and a half feet to more than eight feet, and they had red hair. They were reportedly lying in a layer of burnt material about four feet under the surface and there were also lots of broken arrows around the mummies. Later, two giant pestles weighing approximately 20 lbs, and one 40 lbs, were discovered at the entrance of the cave.

The Paiute Indians of the area have legends about giants and how they killed them. The race of giants they called Si-Te-Cah were very tall red-haired cannibals, and the Paiutes started war against them when they entered their land. A coalition of tribes managed to trap the last remaining giants in a cave and, while shooting arrows at them, they started a large fire at the mouth of the cave. They kept the fire going and shot everybody who tried to get out, until the giants were annihilated.

In 2009, a friend of mine named Pete Mansoor travelled to Winnemucca, Nevada, to see the remains of the giant skulls at the Humboldt Museum. The skulls were not on public display, but he was allowed to see and photograph the giant skulls by a little old lady running the museum that day. When Pete asked why they were not showcased, her reply was, “They are not recognized by the National Association of Museums.” As of 2012, I was scheduled to visit the Humboldt Museum that summer to examine the skulls. I corresponded with the Humboldt Museum and they confirmed that they indeed have four different giant skulls from Lovelock, only one being in good condition. I was then told by the museum director that they have been locked away in storage and will not be on public display, indefinitely. Even if I made the trip to visit the museum, it was not possible to view the skulls. For now, they remain in possession of the museum. It is a wonder that the Smithsonian has not come for them yet! Nevertheless, Pete managed to get some great photos of them.

Photo by Pete Mansoor. Giant skulls at the Humboldt Museum in Winnemucca NV. Used with permission.

Photo by Pete Mansoor. Close-up of giant skull at the Humboldt Museum in Winnemucca NV. Used with permission.

Photo by Pete Mansoor. Close-up of giant skull at the Humboldt Museum in Winnemucca NV. Used with permission.

Photo by Pete Mansoor. Giant skulls at the Humboldt Museum in Winnemucca NV. Used with permission.

In 1939, also near Lovelock in the Humboldt lake bed, there were two giant skeletons excavated measuring 10 feet tall, being wrapped in a gum-covered fabric similar to the Egyptian method. The second skeleton was eight and a half feet tall, as reported by the Review-Miner, June 19, 1931.(49)

Just recently, in Twin Valley, Minnesota, a farmer discovered some bones on his property. He called out the proper authorities to investigate. What they found was mind-blowing. Upon excavating the mound, it contained a giant skeleton eight and a half feet in length. In addition, two other smaller skeletons, apparently children, were found at the feet of the giant in fetal positions. Although no artifacts were found, the Native American representative present at the excavation did not claim the bones as Native American. It caused such a stir among the authorities that the state archaeologist immediately halted excavations and ordered the site to be re-buried without delay!

Here is an article reprint from the San Antonio Express in Texas about a giant skull that was discovered in 1940.

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS

# Beach Giant's Skull Unearthed By WPA Workers Near Victoria

## Believed to Be Largest Ever Found in World; Normal Head Also Found

That Texas had a giant on the beach" in the long ago appears probable from the large skull recently unearthed in a mound in Victoria County, believed to be the largest human skull ever found in the United States and possibly in the world.

Twice the size of the skull of normal man, the fragments were dug up by W. Duffer, archaeologist, who is excavating the mound in Victoria County under a WPA project sponsored by the University of Texas. In the same mound and at the same time, a normal sized skull was found. The pieces taken from the mound were reconstructed in the WPA laboratory under supervision of physical anthropologists.

A study is being made to determine whether the huge skull was that of a man belonging to a tribe of extraordinary large men or whether the skull was that of an abnormal member of a tribe, a case of giantism. Several large human body bones also have been unearthed at the site.

Marcus B. Goldstein, physical anthropologist employed on the WPA project, formerly was an aide of Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the National Museum of Physical Anthropology.

Finds made through excavations in Texas are beginning to give weight to the theory that man lived in Texas 40,000 to 45,000 years ago, it is said.

### STAMP SOCIETY MEETS

San Antonio Philatelic Society will hold its first meeting of 1940 at the Y. M. C. A. at 8:30 p. m. Monday, when a course of rare stamps will be shown by collectors in this vicinity. New officers of the society are Norman H. Brock, president; R. A. Turner, vice president; L. F. Fields, secretary and treasurer, and Edward Albach, reporter. Both the president and vice president were reelected.

**GIANT SKULL**—Believed to be possibly the largest found in the world, the human skull shown on the right, was recently unearthed in Victoria County by Texas University anthropologists. The other two are of normal size.

Reprint of an article in San Antonio Express in Texas about a giant skull discovered in 1940.

The article from 1940:

# Beach Giant Skull Unearthed By WPA Workers Near Victoria Believed to Be Largest Ever Found in World; Normal Head Also Found

That Texas "had a giant in the beach" in the long ago appears probable from the large skull recently unearthed on a mound in Victoria County, believed to be the largest human skull ever found in the United States and probably in the world. Twice the size of the skull of a normal man, the fragments were dug up by W. Duffen, archeologist, who is excavating the mound in Victoria County under a WPA project sponsored by the University of Texas. In the same mound and at the same level, a normal sized skull was found. The pieces taken from the mound were reconstructed in the WPA laboratory under the supervision of physical anthropologists.

A study is being made to determine whether the huge skull was that of a man belonging to a tribe of extraordinary large men, or whether the skull was that of an abnormal member of a tribe, a case of gigantism. Several large human bones have been unearthed at the site. Marcus B. Goldstein, physical anthropologist, employed on the WPA project, formerly was an aide of Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the National Museum of Physical Anthropology. Finds made through excavations in Texas are beginning to give weight to the theory that man lived in Texas 40,000 years ago, it is said.

The University of Texas has confirmed that a large skull was found in 1939 but that it has been missing from the collection since and its whereabouts are unknown.

The evolutionist historical perspective studies the history of mankind by dividing it up into several periods. Such fictitious concepts as the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age are an important part of evolutionary chronology.(50) Since this invented representation is presented via

mainstream media, most people accept this fallacy without question and imagine that human beings once lived in an era when only primitive stone tools were used and advanced technology was unknown. This leads to the suppression of the truth and suppression leads to oppression. To suppress something is to resist it consciously and the Bible has something to say about it. This is personally one of my favorite passages:

> 18 For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness;
>
> 19 Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it unto them.
>
> 20 For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; **so that they are without excuse**:
>
> 21 Because that, when they knew God, they glorified **him** not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened.
>
> 22 Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools,
>
> 23 And changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things.
>
> 24 Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonour their own bodies between themselves:
>
> 25 **Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator**, who is blessed forever. Amen.
>
> -Romans 1:18-25 (KJV)

People are seeking the answers to life's four great questions but never

coming to the knowledge of the Truth: Who am I? Where did I come from? What is my purpose here? Where am I going?

Unfortunately, the majority of people cannot answer the four great questions of life using the precepts of evolutionary theory. The pursuit of truth should be our highest priority. Truth is the direct opposite of falsehood and is the first to get repressed in any lie. But we need to define truth. Pilot asked Jesus, "What is truth?" (John 18:38). Truth is defined as a verified or indisputable fact.

Suppression is not a disbelief of the truth but the denial of it. There is a world of difference between ignorance of the truth and a denial of it. One would expect the secular realms of evolutionary academia to "suppress the truth about giants" to protect the theory of evolution. There has been a profound shift in belief of creation to evolution and the existence of giants from the 20th to the 21st century. The recent finds in Minnesota and across the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys prove it.

The simple truth is that the evolutionary picture of mankind does not match the empirical evidence in the field of archaeology, nor in its cultural or historical context. This evidence has been suspiciously hidden, destroyed, covered up, buried, re-written, and re-defined by those who would suppress the truth.

It reminds me of what George Orwell said. He stated, "In times of universal deceit, telling the truth is a revolutionary act." The truth is that we are created in the image of God just as the ancient book of Genesis says; not in the image of a faceless and hopeless evolution from primordial soup, neither the image of ancient aliens, nor ETs from other planets. The fact that there are archaeological remains of the Nephilim giants explicitly invalidates the theory of evolution whose main purpose is to deny the Creator and Supreme Authority of the heavens and earth—the God of the Bible.

## 2. Is it possible that the Nephilim giants that we read about during the conquest of Canaan fled the

## country and migrated north and then into the Ohio Valley?

We know from Scripture that the giants were still around some 400 years after the flood. They span from the time of Abraham to the 400 years of captivity of the Israelites in Egypt, until the time of Moses. A descendant of the Rephaim living at the time of Moses was named King Og.

> 11 For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his bedstead **was** a bedstead of iron; **is** it not in Rabbath of the children of Ammon? nine cubits **was** the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man.
>
> -Deuteronomy 3:11 (KJV)

A standard cubit was 18 inches. A royal cubit was 21 inches. Some scholars also say that a royal cubit was the length of the forefinger to the elbow or the length of the first born son. Using these measurements, we can estimate King Og's height at 13 to 15 feet tall! He was one of the last remaining remnants of the giants at the time of Moses.

The Nephilim in Canaan were descended from Anak, and so were also known as the Anakim. The Anakim as well as the Emim, Rephaim, and Zanzummim were all a race of giants existing in Canaan at the time of Israel's arrival. Among them were warriors of exceeding stature, including Ishbi-Benob (II Samuel 21:16); Og (Numbers 21:33; Deuteronomy 3:11); and the famous ten-foot-plus Goliath, a great champion of Gath who defied the Israelites and who was slain by David (I Samuel 17:21-29). Goliath was probably descended from the old Rephaim of whom a scattered remnant took refuge with the Philistines after their dispersion by the Ammonites (Deuteronomy 2:20, 21; II Samuel 21:22). Tradition has it that by King David's time there were only five great warrior "kings" left in the land, represented by the five stones in David's satchel, one of which he used to slay Goliath, while the other four stones were marked for his four giant brothers slated to be destroyed (II Samuel 21:15-22). These tribes of giants seem to have been established as an advance guard to obstruct Israel's possession of the Promised Land.

There is no clear record of the Anakim after the Israelite invasion, but

since a remnant survived in Gaza, Gath, and Ashdod (Joshua 11:22), it is probably safe to assume that they were assimilated into the culture of the Philistines, who were just beginning to settle in that area. These three cities went on to play a central role in Philistine politics, and Gath has already been noted for its connection to the giants. These Anakim have already been equated with the Rephaim (Deuteronomy 2:11), so they were no doubt understood to be the same as the "descendants of Rapha," who worked out of Philistine Gath in II Samuel 21:22.

The Amorites were eventually displaced from the eastern Mediterranean by the Hittites, Egyptians and Hebrews. The arrival of the Nephilim in the Ohio Valley may be due to the Celts migrating into the British Isles, circa 1500-1200 B.C., effectively ending the domination by the Beaker Peoples in England.(51) This also corresponds to the end of the copper mining operations and manufacturing of copper weapons on Lake Superior. In addition to similar earthworks and mounds, called henges, the Beaker People also shared mortuary practices as those found in the Ohio Valley, along with the same unique type of conical mounds that are many times surrounded by a moat or ditch.

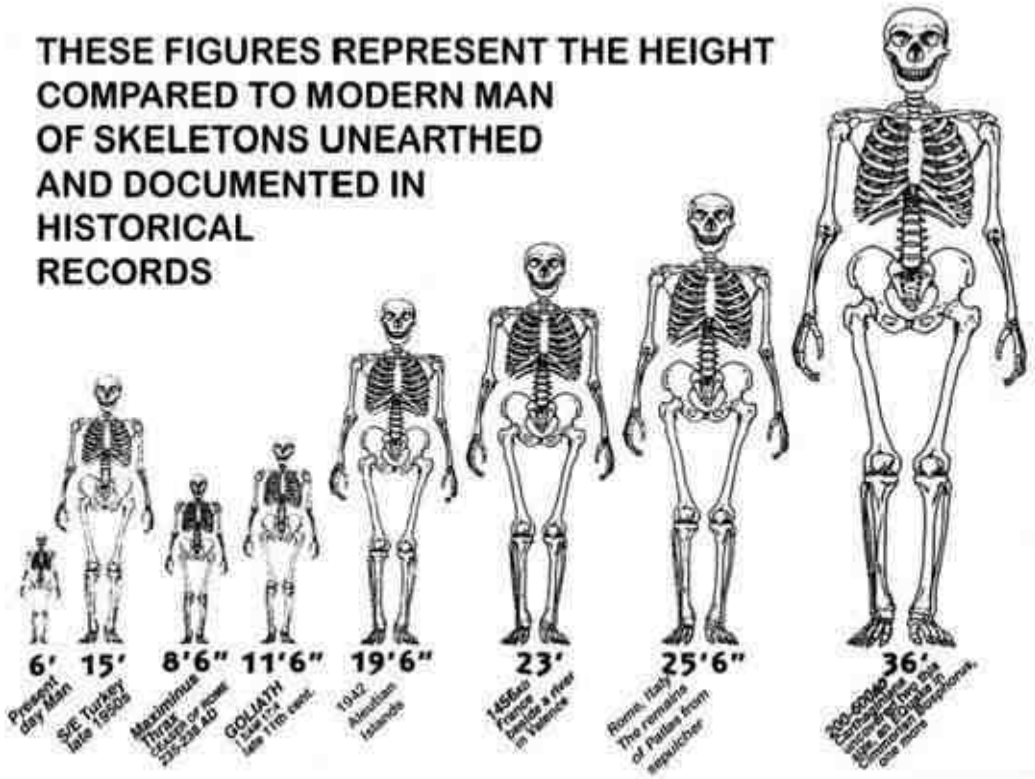
The Beaker People, who are the builders of Stonehenge and the many burial mounds in the British Isles, were composed of the Dinaric, Corded People, and Borreby Cro-Magnon. It is thought that the Corded People were a northern extension of the giants in the Bible known as the Amorites. Dinaric skulls are found mostly in the Ohio Valley, with their heads flattened in the back with unique features of a protruding brow ridge, thick skulls, massive jaws and large height, making them distinctive to any other skeletal remains. The Dinaric type is found most extensively in the Ohio Valley. This type of skull has also been found at the Gates of Damascus in Jerusalem, where the skull was described as massive. The Dinaric peoples are also associated with conical burial mounds and henges as sun temples, strikingly similar to the Ohio mounds.

Finally, cultures from around the world have legends that are often remarkably similar to biblical accounts, including the existence of giants. These "mighty men of old, men of renown" (Genesis 6:4), whose exploits of strength and violence made them famous, became legends in the ages following the Flood. To cultures of later times, such as the Egyptians, Greeks

and Romans, they were revered as great hero-gods, hence, the heroes of mythology, who have their basis in historical fact; but, in reality they were merely the Nephilim giants of violence and evil.

It is noted that there are fairly tall skeletons from the Minoan culture in Crete and some scholars believe there is a connection between the Cretans and the Philistine giants.(52) Such efforts have their roots in the authors of antiquity, who speak of the bones of past heroes and villains that were still on display for others to see. Josephus wrote that one could see the bones of the Anakim "to this very day, unlike to any creditable relations of other men." (Antiquities 5.126). Josephus went on to write, "[The Nephilim] proved unjust, and despisers of all that was good, on account of the confidence they had in their own strength; for the tradition is, that these men did what resembled the acts of those whom the Grecians call giants." (Antiquities 1.73) Cimon is said to have recognized the bones of Theseus on the isle of Scyros by their enormous size (Plutarch, Theseus 38), and Pausanias in his Guide to Greece speaks of two separate caches of giants' bones that one may visit in Arkadia (8.29.4, 8.32.5).

**THESE FIGURES REPRESENT THE HEIGHT COMPARED TO MODERN MAN OF SKELETONS UNEARTHED AND DOCUMENTED IN HISTORICAL RECORDS**


6'
Present day Man
15'
S/E Turkey late 1950s
8'6"
Maximinus Thrax Roman Emperor 235-238 AD
11'6"
GOLIATH Iraq circa late 11th cent.
19'6"
1942 Aleutian Islands
23'
1456AD France Remains beside a river in Valence
25'6"
Roma, Italy The remains of Pattes from sepulcher
36'
200-600AD Carthaginian Tunisia The site of Tophet where this skeleton and hundreds of others in Necropolis, one more

A Norse myth, which was not written down until over a thousand years after the Greek and Hebrew counterparts, might also be traceable to this common tradition; in it, three gods (Odin, Vili and Ve) kill Ymir, the father of the frost giants, whose blood flows so freely that it becomes a flood which drowns the other giants.(53) The line between giants and gods remained blurry at best in Norse mythology (e.g., Loki was the son of two giants, yet he was counted as one of the gods). However, the Nephilim bear a closer resemblance to the Greek demigods, who were children of mixed fallen angel/ human parentage but not fully divine.

To use Isaiah 26:14, not quite "all memory" of the giants disappeared, but traces of heroic legends are alluded to in the earliest chapters of Genesis. Like the Nephilim and Rephaim of whom they spoke, they are now little more than shades in the biblical text but evident throughout the archaeology and history of ancient cultures extending all the way to the Ohio River Valley in North America.

## 3. Thor Heyerdahl proves in Kon-Tiki that ancient people could have navigated the oceans. With that in mind, is it possible the tribes of Nephilim located in Canaan fled via the oceanic routes?

The Kon-Tiki expedition was inspired by old reports and drawings made by the Spanish Conquistadors of Inca rafts, and by native legends and archaeological evidence suggesting contact between South America and Polynesia. Kon-Tiki demonstrated that it was possible for a primitive raft to sail the Pacific to the west if the wind was at your back. This demonstrates that the Nephilim could have gotten all around the globe via the oceanic routes on primitive rafts in just a few years. We know that the Phoenicians became master sailors of the seas.

In modern day science, there are a few experts that trace a gene called "Haplo X" found in some of the Native American populations back to the biblical lands.(54) The experts tell us that Haplo X was not found in Siberia, thus, effectively ruling out that ancient man arrived via the Bering Land Bridge, but that this gene is specifically Eurasian. The origin of the other half of group X was found in Galilee. But when did these peoples arrive? Some scientists theorize that is was some 40,000 years ago. But there is controversy in the dating. When examining the actual data, other scientists using the new clock based on mutation rates(55) conclude that this could be a mere 2,000-6,000 years ago!(56) Is this the same tribe of giants called the Kurgan of southern Russia (4400-3500 BC)? Is it possible that the tribes of Nephilim fled via the oceanic routes? The evidence is circumstantial at best but indeed remains an intriguing possibility.

## 4. Native Americans claim there was a race of giant people who were here before them. What are your thoughts in that regard?

The North American Indians, especially the Chippewa, Sandusky, Tawa, Iroquois, Cherokee, Choctaw and Hopi tribes, believed that there was a race of giant beings before them. My great-grandmother was full-blooded Choctaw Indian. The Choctaw's legends tell that after they crossed the Mississippi River, they encountered a powerful, white race of cannibal giants who came from the east and used mammoths as beasts of burden but were in decline when the Choctaw came.

It is interesting that the Native Americans are in agreement in saying that their fathers came from the west; that they found the earthworks of the Ohio Valley just as they are to be seen today and that the structures were already in place when they arrived. But the date of this migration of the Indians from the west to the east varies according to the nations. Another tradition claims that the works of the Ohio were raised by the white Indians. These white Indians, according to the red Indians, were to have come from the east; and when they left the lake without shores (the sea), they came

dressed like the palefaces of today.(57)

In the autobiography of William “Buffalo Bill” Cody(58), Cody writes that while camping on the South Platte, a Pawnee Indian came into the camp with what the army surgeon pronounced to be a giant thigh bone of a human being. When Cody asked about where such a bone might have come from, the Indian replied that long ago a race of giants had lived in the area who were 15 feet tall! Men from this race were three times larger than normal men and able to out-run a buffalo and even carry it in one hand.

Cody wrote:

> These giants denied the existence of a Great Spirit, so he caused a great rain storm to come, and the water kept rising higher and higher so that it drove these proud and conceited giants from the low ground to the hills, and thence to the mountains, but at last even the mountaintops were submerged and then those mammoth men were all drowned. After the flood had subsided, the Great Spirit came to the conclusion that he had made man too large and powerful, and that he would therefore correct the mistake by creating a race of men of smaller size and less strength. This is the reason, say the Indians, that modern men are small and not like the giants of old, and they claim that this story is a matter of Indian history, which has been handed down among them from time immemorial.

Buffalo Bill also wrote the following words about a legend recounted to him by members of the Sioux tribe.

> It was taught by the wise men of this tribe that the Earth was originally peopled by giants, who were fully three times the size of modern men. They were so swift and powerful that they could run alongside a buffalo, take the animal under one arm, and tear off a leg, and eat it as they ran. So vainglorious were they because of their own size and strength that they denied the existence of a Creator. When it lighted, they proclaimed their superiority to the lightning; when it thundered, they laughed.
>
> This displeased the Great Spirit, and to rebuke their arrogance he sent a great rain upon the earth. The valleys filled with water, and the giants retreated to the hills. The water crept up the hills, and the giants

sought safety on the highest mountains. Still the rain continued, the waters rose, and the giants, having no other refuge, were drowned.(59)

I am currently working closely with the Navajo Indians living for weeks at a time on the Navajo Nation in Arizona. The Navajo creation story, Diné Bahane or the "Story of the People," describes the prehistoric emergence of the Navajos and centers on the area known as the Dinétah, the traditional homeland of the Navajo people. This story forms the basis for the traditional Navajo way of life. Within their legends, they tell of a giant who once wandered the land in the previous world. They also report that giants lived in the Grand Canyon and were 10 to 18 feet tall. In 1891, while digging in Crittenden, Arizona, men uncovered a granite coffin 12 feet in length, although no remains were found, save one inscription on the side of the coffin of a foot with six toes!

I have extensively researched the Native American Southwest including several visits to Chaco Canyon in New Mexico. I first traveled there in 1998 to research the six-toed petroglyphs at the base of the cliff behind the magnificent ruin of Pueblo Bonito. A small room can be found with a series of six-toed footprints carved into the cliff face which served as the back wall of the room. These footprints were carved up the cliff face as if emerging from the ground. This might possibly represent the Nephilim giants emerging from the spirit world to the fourth world in which we all reside. Since then, I have found polydactylism in Native American rock art in hand print petroglyphs as well. This is an unusual feature that is found throughout the Southwest where the legends of the giants remain embedded in the Native American culture. This also correlates with the biblical Nephilim who had six fingers and six toes—24 digits in all.

Photo by Aaron Judkins

## 5. Who do you think built the structures that we see in Newark, Ohio, and Cahokia? Is this the work of Native Americans or did someone else construct these?

Long thought to be the creation of Native Americans for various reasons, such as ceremonial rituals and burial sites, some researchers have begun to question whether it is possible that the mounds predate Native American inhabitants. There seems to be a correlation between the mounds and reports of giant artifacts in the surrounding areas—including giant human remains. So, if Native Americans are not responsible for the earth mounds, then who built them? Were these mounds and structures such as we see in Ohio built by the Hopewell culture or Nephilim?

Let's examine what we know. There are some 300 historical accounts of giant skeletons in the Ohio Valley along with Hebrew script and Sumerian symbolism documented in The Nephilim Chronicles: Fallen Angels in the Ohio Valley by Fritz Zimmerman. Why were these earthworks built and what were they used for? Many archaeologists believe that the Hopewell culture used the earthworks as places of ceremony, social gathering, trade, worship, and as cemeteries. Ohio Historical Society archaeologist, Brad Lepper, thinks that the Hopewell built these ceremonial spaces on such a large scale because they weren't built just for the needs of the locals but for people from hundreds if not thousands of miles away.(60) This begs the question: Were they built for the Nephilim?

There is a much bigger picture that is emerging when researching the mounds of Ohio, Cahokia, and Newark. Cahokia was the largest and most influential urban settlement in the Mississippian culture that developed advanced societies across much of what is now the Southeastern United States, beginning more than 500 years before European contact.(61) Today, the Cahokia Mounds is considered the largest and most complex archaeological site north of the great Pre-Columbian cities in Mexico. It is the largest prehistoric earthen construction in the Americas north of Mexico.(62)

There are more than 120 earthen mounds in the city, 109 of which have been recorded and 68 of which are preserved within the site. While some are no more than a gentle rise on the land, others reach 100 feet into the sky. It is estimated that more than 50 million cubic feet of earth was moved for the construction of the mounds, leaving large depressions called “borrow pits,” which can still be seen in the area.

Three types of mounds were constructed, the most common of which is a platform mound, thought to have been used as monumental structures for political or religious ceremonies and may have once been topped by large buildings. Conical and ridge top mounds were also constructed for use as burial locations or marking important locations similar to the Ohio mounds. At the center of the historical site is the largest earthwork called Monks Mound. At one hundred feet high, 1,000 feet long, and 800 feet wide, it is the largest prehistoric earthen mound in North America.

The Newark Earthworks in Newark and Heath, Ohio, consist of three sections of preserved earthworks: the Great Circle Earthworks, the Octagon Earthworks, and the Wright Earthworks. This complex contains the largest earthen enclosures in the world, being about 3,000 acres in extent. Today, the site itself covers about 206 acres.

The 1,054-foot wide Great Circle is the largest circular earthwork in the Americas. Research has revealed that whoever built the Great Circle earthwork had advanced scientific understanding as the basis of their complex construction. Scholars have also demonstrated that the Octagon Earthworks comprise a complex lunar observatory for tracking the moon’s orbit during its 18.6-year cycle. The moon then rises within one-half of a degree of the octagon’s exact center and is twice as precise as Stonehenge. The Wright Earthworks consist of a fragment of a geometrically near-perfect square enclosure and part of one wall that originally formed a set of parallel embankments, which led from the square to a large oval enclosure. Originally, the sides of the Newark square ranged from about 940 to 950 feet in length, and they enclosed a total area of about 20 acres.(63)

So the question still stands: Is what we know about the early history of North America correct? The answer is undoubtedly: NO.

There are too many unanswered questions regarding the origin of these

mounds to simply conclude they were constructed by Native Americans. Like it or not, the Nephilim giants may be linked to these sites thereby challenging the mainstream consensus. The archaeological and historical evidence is proving that indeed there is ample evidence of pre-Columbian giant occupation in North America. And the Nephilim will return!(64)

## Biography

Aaron Judkins is an author, explorer, and archaeologist from Texas. He holds a Ph.D. in biblical Archaeology from Bible Believers Christian College and Seminary in Los Angeles, California, and is an adjunct professor for the Millennium Bible Institute for the School of biblical Archaeology (www.mbistudies.com). He is the host of his own show called "Man vs. Archaeology." His latest book is entitled, Alien Agenda: the Return of the Nephilim.

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# Chapter 10
## Peru!

If you have read the dedication page, you will know this book is dedicated to Brien Foerster. My introduction to Brien came about by reading a book he co-authored with David Childress, The Enigma of Cranial Deformation. In that book there are photos of elongated skulls. After reading it, I googled Brien's name and found several videos that he made at the Paracas Museum in Peru. I was intrigued by what I was seeing and sent an email off to him. Brien responded and thus began our correspondence that led to the planning of an "expedition" to Paracas to see the skulls.

Unlike in the United States where the skulls and bones and other artifacts are hidden away and researchers are denied access, the Paracas Museum has the skulls that seem to be anomalously, openly, on display, and we can handle them and photograph them. That is why we chose to go to Peru.

I contacted my partner Richard Shaw and we began to make plans to film Watchers 6 there. I also contacted Dr. Judd Burton, an archaeologist and anthropologist, to accompany us. Judd is unique in that he brings a biblical paradigm to his work. His insight was invaluable on our trip.

I also asked Joe Taylor, who is the curator of the Mount Blanco Museum in Plano Texas, to come and cast one of the skulls. Joe has casts of mammoths and other mega fauna and his work is displayed in museums all over the world. Joe agreed to come and now we have a cast of one of the skulls from the Paracas Museum. Judd and Joe appear in Watchers 4 and their interviews are riveting.

We had interviewed Ron Morehead for one of our Watchers programs regarding his research on Sasquatch. Ron was fortunate to be able to record these creatures interacting in the wild. He had the sound recording analyzed and the results are in his book, Voices in the Wilderness.

While at dinner with Ron, our conversation turned to our upcoming trip to Peru and he asked if he could come along with us. Richard and I looked at each other and welcomed him aboard!

So that was the line-up for the first expedition: Richard Shaw, Dr. Judd

Burton, Larry Taylor, Ron Morehead, and me. I call it the first trip, because there is no doubt we will return as there is much more to see and explore.

Here is one of the elongated skulls found at the Paracas Museum. It is next to what we know is a “control skull.” A control skull is a human skull with no cradle head-boarding or cranial deformation. Photo by the author.

As you can see, the skull on the left is certainly larger than our control sample on the right. When we examined this skull, we found it only had one parietal plate—this is the plate in the center of the skull that connects the frontal plate to the occipital or rear plate—that we could see instead of the normal two plates of a human skull. In addition, we noticed the mandible, or lower jaw, was more "robust" than the normal skull. We are conducting DNA tests on the skull on the left to determine what it is.

In addition, you will notice the eye sockets are larger and overall, the appearance is quite different from our control sample.

The curator of the museum is Sr. Juan Navarro Hierro. Sr. Juan is a warm, soft spoken, native Peruvian who has spent his life in Paracas. He has explored the area around Paracas and is considered the foremost expert on the area's skulls and culture. I asked Sr. Juan how old these skulls were and in general how far back the Paracas people go. He replied that the Paracas people inhabited the area around 3000 years ago.

They were different from the people who came later, and he also pointed out no one really knows from where the Paracas people originated.

Paracas is located on the west coast of Peru. The small town is protected by a large, pristine bay.

Photo by the author.

Here is shot of the bay from my hotel. Small fishing boats are anchored next to a pier that was destroyed in an earthquake a few years ago and has yet to be rebuilt. Photo by the author.

It is easy to understand why people would want to inhabit this area. There is abundant sea life and shell fish. An underground river flows down from the highlands, the foothills to the Andes Mountains, creating a natural aquifer where plants can grow without modern irrigation practices. In short, Paracas is one of the most beautiful places on Earth I have ever had the pleasure of visiting. The temperature is a fairly constant 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit and there is an onshore ocean breeze blowing most of time.

But where did the original Paracas people come from, and what caused the deformity of the skulls? While there are some skulls that bear evidence of cradle boarding, other skulls did not.

## Cradle Boarding or Deliberate Cranial Deformation

Cradle boarding was a process in which boards or stiff textiles were placed around an infant's head and then secured with a binding that, as the child grew, forced the skull into the desired shape. The question is this: why were the original Paracas people practicing this? What was so desirable about this shape that mothers would bind their infants' heads to achieve it?

The picture above shows a skull that has been cradle-boarded. The material you see is approximately 1000 to 2000 years old or perhaps even older and came from the Chongos Necropolis, which extends for 70 miles near present-day Paracas.

Because rainfall is all but nonexistent in Paracas, objects and artifacts can look almost new. These are the original textiles and head-binding materials used in the deliberate deformation of a head. The end result is what you see in the picture, as it is apparent the skull has been artificially flattened.

Sr. Juan has a collection of skulls, most of which came from the Chongos Necropolis. It is a private collection but is open to the public for viewing.

Here is a shot of the display case showing the collection with Archaeologist Judd Burton looking at the elongated skulls.

In essence, this is why we went to Peru. Sr. Juan allowed us to handle, photograph, weigh and cast one of the skulls you see here. Judd was able to measure and record all 40 of the skulls.

Contrary to this was our brief venture to a museum in Lima. I had heard about the so-called golden mummies that were supposed to be nine feet in height. I had hoped to see them up close and photograph them, but Brien informed me they were no longer available by viewing to the general public.

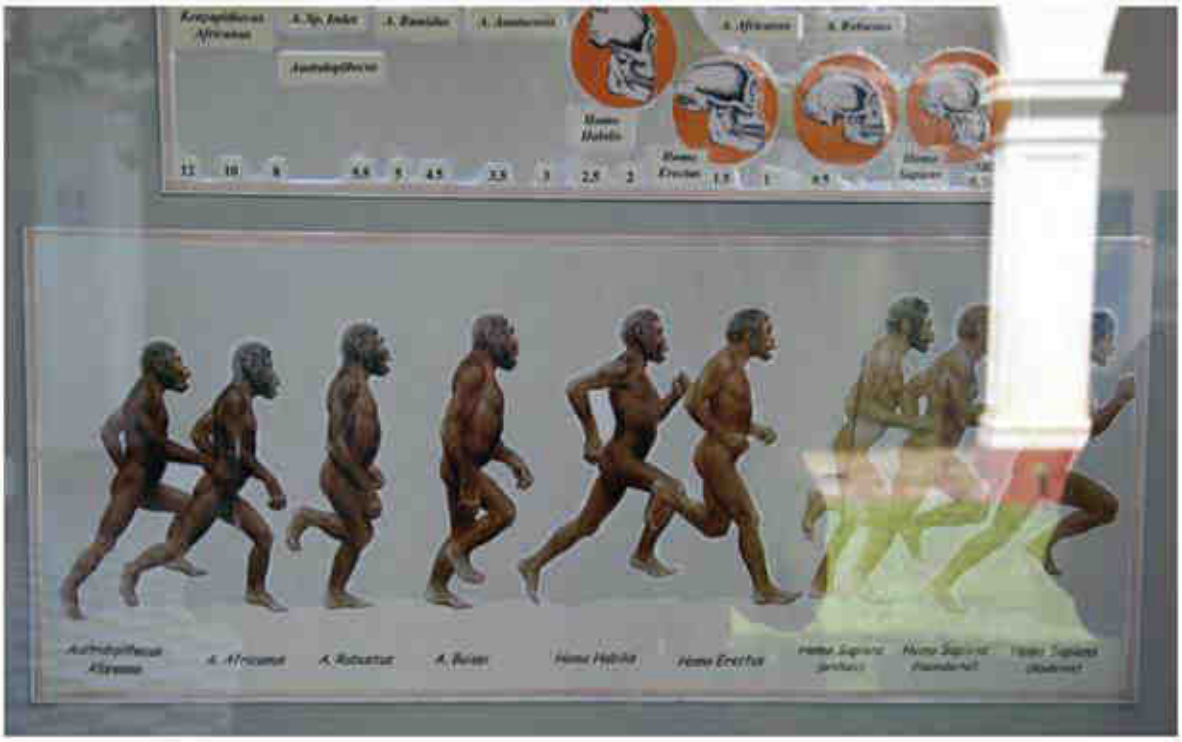
In my opinion, the access "doorway" to these artifacts and remains is starting to close. This was evident when we visited the Musee Nacional de Arqueelogia Antropologia a Historia del Peru in Lima. We wanted to see the Paracas skull collection but were told the wing where this was housed was under construction and the skulls had been removed. Essentially, there were no elongated skulls on display!

Closed door of the **Musee Nacional de Arqueelogia Antropologia a Historia del Peru** in Lima.

Disappointed? So were we! There was also an armed guard positioned a few feet away from the sealed opening. We asked one of the personnel at the museum when the collection would again be on display. She said when the repairs were made. We then asked her how many skulls were in the museum's possession. She informed us 10,000 skulls and 300 mummies were stored at the museum. I asked if there was a possibility of us seeing some of them, because we were from America and were interested in this for our research as was evident by our team. She politely informed me this would be impossible.

I find it maddening that these remains and artifacts are kept away from the public and only a very select group of people are allowed to see them. Why is this so?

However, even here the Darwinian paradigm is foisted on the public.



Here’s a photo of what I mean. (I apologize for the glare!).

Here we see the classic Darwinian paradigm as the ape-like figure on the far left magically becomes modern man on the far right! Of course the artist's conception is meant to persuade us to believe millions of years went by to accomplish this and somehow the DNA mutations always produced desirable results.

In my opinion this is the biggest bunch of hooey ever foisted on the public! There is absolutely no proof evolution happened and the so-called transitory skulls that are found and shown to the public have other explanations why they appear this way. By the way, most of these skulls and skull fragments are locked safely away and are unavailable for most scientific researchers to examine!

What baffles me is why evolve to a higher order in the first place? If evolution is mindless, why would it produce anything better? And how does the DNA alter itself by random chance to produce a fitter, more refined looking human?

So here we are in Lima and Darwinism is alive and well and promulgating the THEORY we ascended from apes. I don't buy any of it for a minute!

Judd Burton spotted a piece of pottery that showed what appeared to be a mastodon painted on it. Of course these creatures didn't exist in Peru, so we have a problem here. Sometimes artifacts slip through the cracks and show up for all to see, like the large "ceremonial" spearhead or axe head that I referenced at the Field Museum in Chicago.

This pottery looks like it has a mastodon painted on it. Photo by author.

# Back to Paracas and the Chongos Necropolis

Sr. Juan and Brien took us out to the Chongos graveyard. It is a necropolis that covers about 20 square miles. Sand dunes that stretch off into the distance make up what is perhaps the bleakest terrain I have ever beheld. It is north of Paracas, and it holds the remains of thousands of individuals. It is marked by an adobe pyramid, which we explored. Sr. Juan is walking toward the pyramid. The area is lush and green because of an underground river that flows from the highlands, creating a verdant “greenbelt.”

Photo by the author.

As you can see from the photo above, the green belt gives way to some of the starkest and most foreboding terrain I have ever seen. Here's another shot of it: Sr. Juan walking toward the line of demarcation between the green belt and the desert with the crumbling remains of a pyramid! Photo by the author.

Close-up of the pyramid. Photo by the author.

I followed Sr. Juan and Brien to the pyramid and began to nose around. To my amazement the entire area was littered with potsherds. I asked Brien where these came from and he informed me the juaccaros (grave robbers) dig into the graves with iron bars, and often the bar strikes the pottery and smashes it. This is how they locate the grave, because the pottery lets them know they have hit their grisly pay dirt.

Sand littered with pottery fragments. Photo by the author.

The juaccaros are interested in gold or silver artifacts, or textiles. In some cases they will find an elongated skull that fetches about $1000 on the black market. While it is illegal to carry out this “dark” business in Peru, there is little or no enforcement of the laws. The juaccaros do their work under the cover of darkness and they are modern-day tomb robbers.

It was astonishing for me to think that all around me were the remains of a people who buried their dead here perhaps as long as 3000 years ago.

We moved closer to the pyramid that was slowly deteriorating. This pyramid was made of adobe and, because there is hardly any rainfall in the area, it has withstood 3000 years of weathering. Even here in this bleak area, graffiti is prevalent! The last photo shows Ron Morehead amongst the ruins.

Ron Morehead walking among the pyramid ruins. Photo by the author.

The overriding questions are: why the pyramid shapes? Why do we see this shape literally all over the world from Egypt to Peru to Cambodia to India? The pyramidal shape is everywhere. Why not a rectangle, or a nice, easy-to-build square structure?

It is the pyramid that is used and this begs the question, why?

## Author's Side Bar: Pyramids

Here are a series of pictures that show the remains of the pyramid in Lima. The top one is all that is left of the pyramid. The picture below is a close up of the pyramid.

All that is left of the pyramid in the Chongos Necropolis. Photo by author**.**

Close-up of the pyramid in the Chongos Necropolis. Photo by author.

# The Chongos Necropolis

We continued to explore the Chongos Necropolis. The air was dry with a very slight breeze blowing and the day was slightly overcast. The site may be the most otherworldly place I have ever been to on this planet. To describe it as bleak is an understatement. Here is a shot with Sr. Juan. Photo by the author.

As I walked the area, I noticed colorful “stones” were everywhere. When I got on my knees to examine this further, I discovered these stones were potsherds!

As we walked deeper into the necropolis, I then saw there were bones everywhere. Indeed, it was hard not to step on them as we walked. There were bones lying on the sand, dug out of their graves by the juaccaros and now exposed to the sunlight. Femurs, ribs, parts of the skull, jaw bones; in short, every part of the human skeleton could be seen on the ground.

There were mummy wrappings strewn about, as well as broken shells used to decorate the deceased and the ever present potsherds.

Potsherds and the otherworldly terrain at Chongos. Photo by Richard Shaw.

Brien Foerster holding a skull cap while the ground is strewn with bones. Photo by the author.

The site is the most bizarre place I have ever visited and most of the graves in this area have been raided.

Brien informed me you can tell where a grave is by the slight indentation in the sand. Because there is no rain, the terrain is essentially the way it was when these humans were interred.

As the shifting wind blew across the desert sand, the unmistakable smell of death hit my nostrils every now and then. The remains of the dead have a very distinct smell and once you smell it you never forget it.

Brien led us to the gravesite where the large, elongated skull with the hair still intact was taken along with the infant skull. The area was recently raided by the juaccaros, and it was apparent that if we explored further we would find human remains.

The large elongated skull that is at the beginning of this chapter was found here along with what appears to be an infant. Photo by the author.

This small infant skull still has the grave textiles wrapped around the head. You will notice the skull appears to be elongated. While we can't tell for certain, perhaps this skull was not the result of cradle boarding or deliberate cranial deformation. If this is the case, that the elongated skulls occurred naturally, then it may point to a race of people who had this genetic inclination. Photo by the author.

I would remind the reader of the theory I am proposing, that Nephilim tribes left the Levant and fled north to Europe while others fled across the Atlantic. In the previous chapters, we discussed the Phoenicians who were a seafaring people. Is it possible these descendants of the Canaanites, who were a Nephilic tribe, sailed into the region? The timeline seems to fit as the conquest was about 3,500 years ago and this is the same time the Paracas culture springs up seemingly out of nowhere.

We asked Sr. Juan if we could remove the head wrappings from the infant. Joe Taylor informed us he would be able to do this by soaking the skull in a prepared solution which would then soften the wrappings and we would be able remove them without damaging them or the skull.

Sr. Juan declined our offer and so we may never know what the infant skull really looks like. This is just one of the reasons why we are going to have to go back to Paracas, because x-rays of the skull should be taken to see what the skull really looks like.

Brien informed me there are tombs in the necropolis that are very deep and have not yet been raided by the juaccarros. We also saw the remains of shallow graves lined with stones where mummies had been exhumed from them. All that was left in these stone-lined, shallow tombs were some discarded wrappings and pottery shards.

We left the necropolis and headed back to the museum to pick up Judd and then headed to another area that had been excavated.

The houses of the Paracas people were dug deep into the earth and they are now located by poles that mark where the sites are. They are off-limits to the public and the area is cordoned off. I was told there are many of these and only a portion has been excavated. There are drawings of what these houses may have looked like, but, because they are closed to the public and there is no new investigation, we may never know how extensive the underground complex was.

The museum is run by Peruvian officials and cost five soles—about $2 US— per person for admittance.

We parked on gravel and walked to the viewing area. There was not much to see and we started to take pictures.

We were filming for Watchers 6 and interviewing Sr. Juan, when a petty official came up and told us we were not allowed to photograph. Irene, Brien Foerster's wife, immediately defended our right to do so and the conversation between the two got heated. At one point the "little man" began to wag his finger in the universal "no" gesture, while shaking his head.

The conflicted conversation ended and we packed up our gear and got out of there. However, Sr, Juan and Irene would not surrender so easily and complained to a superior. On the way out, several officials came up to our van and apologized for the conduct of their colleague.

Paracas houses are deep into the earth and marked by poles. Photo by the author.

So what is so important at this site that armed guards are needed to patrol it? Why is the public not allowed to go there? Why haven't more excavations been done? Why is it that even archaeologists who file permits to dig can be given the runaround for years?

As I stated previously, the governmental noose of control is beginning to tighten in certain areas, and petty, egocentric officials like the one at the museum are becoming more prevalent.

The Chongos skull in Ica. Photo by author.

The Chongos Necropolis has produced many elongated skulls. One of the more dramatic ones resides in the Ica Museum. This skull has a presence on the Internet because it has been photographed and then posted on various websites. It is a very large, elongated head. There are some outstanding features of this skull that I will address soon.

We arrived at the Ica Museum and piled out of the car. All of us were looking forward to what we would see; everyone was there except for Joe, who was casting one of the skulls back at the museum in Paracas and thus unable to make the trip.

We lingered in the parking lot while Sr. Juan went to find his contact. After a few minutes, he returned and said the woman was in a meeting, so there was no way to take pictures and we would have to leave our cameras in the van. Undaunted, Irene took it upon herself to talk to the guards who were positioned at the entrance of the museum. After about a ten-minute interlude, she returned and we had worked out “an arrangement.” We had ten minutes to photograph.

We entered the museum, cameras in hand and went straight to the Chongos skull.

The Chongos skull came from the necropolis outside of Paracas. I want to spend some time here and examine what we saw. Here’s a shot of the display case followed by a close-up of the top of the skull.

Display case holding the Chongos skull. Photo by author.

Close-up of Chongos skull. Photo by author.

As you can see, there is a frontal plate, which is normal on a human skull, but then there is only one parietal. The skull is also greatly elongated. It is certainly an outstanding example of cranial deformation—or is it?

This skull is certainly abnormal and, without DNA testing, it is impossible to tell what this person was. Was he or she entirely human? Was this the remains of a hybrid, or as the title of the book suggests, a Nephilim? It would be easy for me to be sensationalistic and declare we found Nephilim skulls. However, it's too early in the research to say what this is and thus more testing will have to be done.

That being said, in my opinion and that of Brien Foerster, this skull does not bear the signs of deliberate cradle boarding or cranial deformation caused by the hand of man.

While I am not a trained physician, this skull does not fit into what a person who had hydrocephalic disease would look like either. The fact that the skull has only one parietal plate, like many of the Paracas skulls do, may be a marker that we are looking at some kind of genetic manipulation. But by whom?

Side view of Chongos skull. Photo by author.

You will also notice the eye sockets appear to be larger than what we would find in a normal human.

The zygomatic arch—the bone that is underneath the eye and wraps around the side of the skull—is particularly larger.

The mandible, or lower jaw, appears more robust than what would be considered normal.

Side-back view of Chongos skull. Photo by author.

There are also two mounds in the rear of the skull as well as two holes.

All in all, I believe this skull may be considered anomalous, as it has only one parietal plate, which certainly is not what we would expect to see as a result of cradle head-boarding or deliberate cranial deformation. The skull may be 3000 years old or older, which again fits our timeline of the "diaspora" conquering and destroying the tribes.

## A Theory

Is it possible the Fallen Angels were again engaged in the breeding program that we see in Genesis 6? Are they trying to make man in the image and likeness of the Fallen One, i.e., Satan himself? Remember, according to scripture we are told in Genesis 1:26: "God made man according to his own image and likeness."

I realize we will never understand the depth and complexity of that statement and all it applies. However, we know the Fallen One is a great imitator. He has nothing original of his own and thus creates counterfeits of what the Most High God creates. As I stated in The Cosmic Chess Match, the endgame might be to create an implant that will change the human genome and thus make anyone who takes this "mark" into the image and likeness of Satan. In short, we are told in the Book of Revelation that anyone who takes this mark will in essence become a modern Nephilim.

I believe the Fallen One has been manipulating the genome, or trying to, for millennia, and the Chongos skull displayed in the Ica Museum may be evidence of this.

Is it possible Satan has not been able to get the desired result and thus we see certain genetic predispositions, or are the elongated skulls the distinction of the Nephilic tribes we defined earlier in this book, like the "long-necks" tribe?

## Summary

The skulls found in Paracas may be the vestiges of an ancient race of

Nephilim that migrated from the Levant and found the shores of Peru uninhabited and fertile. If this is so, it then begs the question, what happened to these people, if we can call them people?

One dynamic comes up over and over again in many cultures in the world, and this is the desire for the elongated head shape. What instigated the practice of cradle boarding in the first place? Why was the shape of this skull deemed desirable? Did those who possess these skulls, some with only one parietal, have unusual powers?

Remember Robert Mirabal, who stated that the giants could read minds and foretell the future? Would those who had these features have other powers that would make them superhuman? Lots to think about, and this is why this is volume one.

# Author's Side Bar: Pyramids

While we were still in Lima, Brien showed us a very large pyramid most likely built by the Inca. It consisted of millions of adobe bricks. In fact, the area is dotted by the crumbling remains of pyramids. Like the Great Circle Mound in Ohio, the task was monumental and to accomplish it an advanced society would have had to support the builders with food, lodging and clothing while construction was going on. Again, I posed the question, why was it pivotal to these people to construct such immense structures, which took vital personnel and resources to accomplish?

This was no weekend building project but a Herculean effort by the people who constructed it.

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# Chapter 11

## The Church at Huaytara

We journeyed inland and found ourselves on the old Inca Road. This road winds its way from the flat plains of Paracas and climbs to the highlands, which are the foothills to the Andes Mountains.

We journeyed to about 7000 feet above sea level and found ourselves in a very remote out-of-the-way village, in which narrow, cobblestone streets led us to a high place above the town where there was a Catholic church.

**Catholic church at Huaytara. Photo by author.**

This church was built over a very ancient site that may go back thousands of years, perhaps even to the time of Noah's flood. As you will see, this was my first introduction to the stone work that defies modern building techniques because the stones are polygonal blocks whose jointing is without mortar and is so fine a human hair cannot pass between them!

No one knows who built this structure, what it looked like, or why it was used. The mainstream archaeologist will insist this was built by the Inca, but, as this picture shows, there appear to be two buildings and builders. The original one had foundation stones, doorways, and lintels that are without question refined and superior to what is thrown on top of them.

Exterior Huaytara “church.” Two Builders! Photo by the author.

Exterior Huaytara “church.” Photo by the author .

We also see the trapezoid shape used throughout the structure.

In the interior of the church, these trapezoids created a niche where the Catholics had placed statues and pictures of biblical scenes.

Again, mainstream archaeologists will tell us these niches were used to hold the idols of the Inca. I find this presumptuous and, frankly, absurd. The builders went out of their way to shape the stones in such a way that no two stones are alike. The idea of a mold doesn't hold up as it would require a mold for each of the stones. Some of these were quarried from miles away and are granite, which is a difficult material to transport, cut and shape into the final setting we see here.

Interior of the Church at Huaytara with statues in the trapezoids. Photo by the author.

When we look at the joinery and the “playfulness” of the builders, we see that it would appear that this construction is easy for them to accomplish. It also speaks of a technology that has been lost to us for perhaps thousands of years.

Again, I would point out the juxtaposition of the Inca stonework, which is above the pristine, crafted work directly below it. There is, in my opinion, no comparison between the two.

When I first gazed at the wall, I wondered if I was looking at something in Egypt or Peru! Notice the trapezoid design that is incorporated into the structure. In my opinion, this is not for architectural embellishment but serves another purpose, one which I will advance in the later chapters of this book.

On the way to Huaytara we encountered the remains of an Inca fort. We see the trapezoid shape employed by the Inca, but as you can readily see, the stonework is vastly inferior. Photo by author.

## The Mummy in the Glass Booth

Another reason why Brien took us to this remote village was the mummy encased in a glass display or booth.

We went into the museum and there were no lights on. Brien had to ask the curator to turn on the lights so we could examine the artifacts displayed there. We climbed the stairs to the second floor and there we beheld the three mummies in a glass booth.

Three mummies in a glass booth. Photo by author.

We were directed to one mummy in particular, as it had a very large elongated skull. This may be one of the strangest images I have ever seen. Photo by author.

What are we looking at here? You will notice the skull bears the marks of a headband which was wrapped around it. It also appears to have only one parietal plate instead of the normal two humans have. You will also notice the head is almost as large as its torso. Is this the result of hydrocephalic disease or something more?

Hydrocephalus. I’m enclosing a picture of a deformed skull of a person who died of hydrocephalic disease.

Huaytara child mummy. Please take note of how the eye sockets of the mummy appear much larger than normal. Photo courtesy Richard Shaw.

Without DNA testing, there is simply no way to know at what we are looking.

This mummy was found only a few miles from the village. Are there more interred there? Why is it that we find the same elongated skull repeatedly throughout this area? Sr. Juan informed us the Paracas people were supposed to have inhabited this region as well.

Close-up of child elongated mummy. Photo by author.

## The Flying Men of Paracas!

We made our way back to Paracas and I met again with Sr. Juan as I wanted to ask him about the Flying Men of Paracas! These drawings are found on the textiles that have remained intact for perhaps thousands of years. Is this a fable like our Peter Pan that amused the people of Paracas, or does it point to something perhaps more sinister?

Textile showing a Flying Man of Paracus.

I asked Sr. Juan where these so-called Flying Men came from and he answered, “From the sky!”

He then informed me that the Flying Men taught the men of Earth certain knowledge. His response reminded me of The Book of Enoch. I have included a lengthy portion of it here, because I believe it is germane to our discussion!

VI-XI. The Fall of the Angels: the Demoralization of Mankind: the Intercession of the Angels on behalf of Mankind. The Dooms pronounced by God on the Angels of the Messianic Kingdom—(a Noah fragment).

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> And it came to pass when the children of men had multiplied that in those days were born unto them beautiful and comely daughters. And the angels, the children of the heaven, saw and lusted after them, and said to one another: “Come, let us choose us wives from among the children of men and beget us children.” And Semjâzâ, who was their leader, said unto them: “I fear ye will not indeed agree to do this deed, and I alone shall have to pay the penalty of a great sin.” And they all answered him and said: “Let us all swear an oath, and all bind ourselves by mutual imprecations not to abandon this plan but to do this thing.” Then sware they all together and bound themselves by mutual imprecations upon it. And they were in all two hundred; who descended in the days of Jared on the summit of Mount Hermon, and they called it Mount Hermon, because they had sworn and bound themselves by mutual imprecations upon it. And these are the names of their leaders: Samîazâz, their leader, Arâkîba, Râmêêl, Kôkabîêl, Tâmîêl, Râmîêl, Dânêl, Êzêqêêl, Barâqîjâl, Asâêl, Armârôs, Batârêl, Anânêl, Zaqîêl, Samsâpêêl, Satarêl, Tûrêl, Jômjâêl, Sariêl. These are their chiefs of tens.

7

> And all the others together with them took unto themselves wives, and each chose for himself one, and they began to go in unto them and to defile themselves with them, and they taught them charms and enchantments, and the cutting of roots, and made them acquainted with plants. And they became pregnant, and they bare great giants, whose height was three thousand ells: Who consumed all the acquisitions of men. And when men could no longer sustain them, the giants turned against them and devoured mankind. And they began to sin against birds, and beasts, and reptiles, and fish, and to devour one another's flesh, and drink the blood. Then the earth laid accusation against the lawless ones.

As we can see by the text above, knowledge was given to the men and women of Earth by the Fallen Angels. In keeping with this book, and the theory that Nephilim tribes migrated out of the Levant and set up "shop" elsewhere, I would put forth the idea that the same kind of knowledge may have been given to the "people" of Paracas. In other words, these Flying Men may have similar characteristics, like the angels, that we read about in The Book of Enoch.

There was another drawing that Sr. Juan showed me, which was unsettling to say the least. It showed a Flying Man licking the skull of a victim.

This prompted me to ask if the people of Paracas and these Flying Men engaged in human sacrifice? Sr. Juan replied that it was possible, which culturally doesn't mean really anything as pretty much anything is possible! However, I find it interesting that the Flying Man is licking the skull of his victim or a sacrifice.

Flying Man of Paracus licking a skull. In my opinion, this is the stuff of nightmares. Does this picture point to a culture steeped in human sacrifice and thus aligning itself with the dark side? Were these the Fallen Angels again coming to Earth and experimenting with the human genome? Photo by Richard Shaw.

# Cusco - Polygonal Stone Structures that are a Marvel to Behold!

Three different building styles in this wall.

This picture was taken on the cobblestone streets of Cusco, and, in my opinion, is a startling example of three different builders: the lower course is megalithic and ancient, showing polygonal stones fitted expertly together; the second course is Inca, and the difference is in the workmanship, which is apparent, as well as the use of mortar; and the third is Spanish and, while it is more precise, the use of mortar is clearly seen. However, the stones that make up the original complex are so precisely fitted together no mortar is necessary!

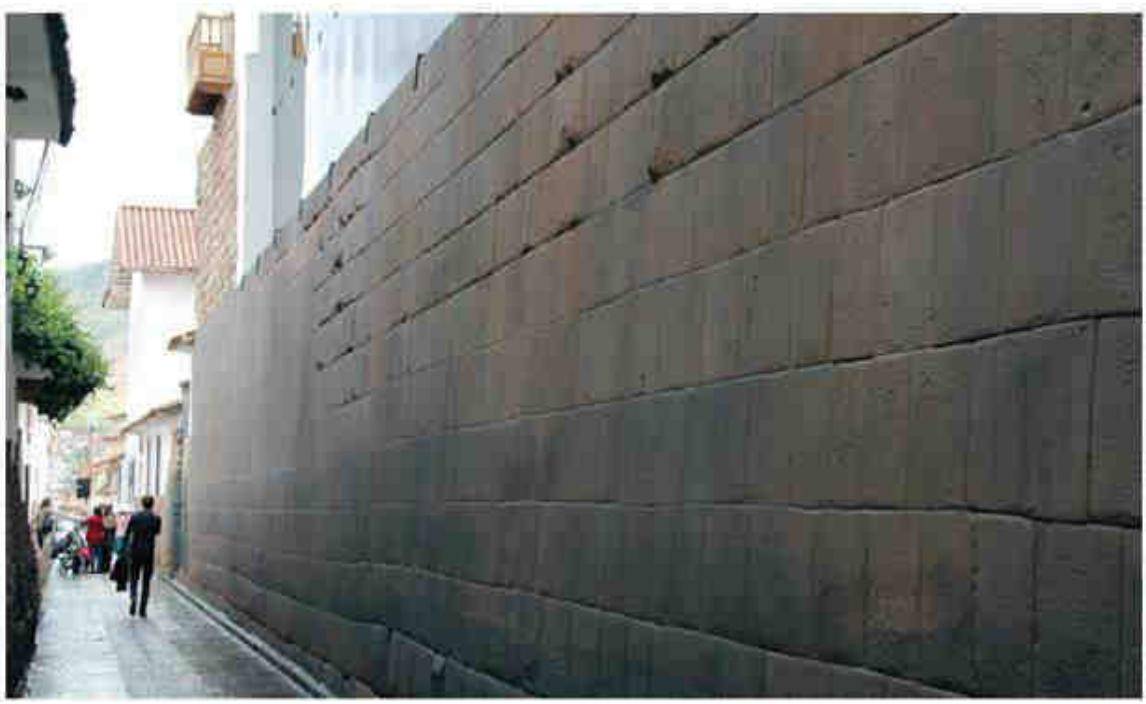
Please take notice of the woman next to the stones. She was barely five feet in height, but she serves as a “marker” for us to see how large these stones are. How did the builders quarry the stones and then move them some 40 to 50 miles to the site? What method did they use to transport them? How were they then shaped and put into place without mortar? What was their true intent and, more importantly, who were these people who built this and why?

Detail from the original part of this stone wall.

Look at the detail from the wall above and ask yourself how these ancient people—if indeed they were people—were able to carve the stone and fit it together so precisely. You will also notice there are no spaces between the joints and no mortar is used. In short, we would be hard pressed in modernity to build a wall like this. However, the builders were master stonemasons, and I believe they used a technology that has been lost in antiquity to us!

A close-up of one of the exposed stones. We see that these joints are cut into the entire length of the block and not just the front. This feature is what makes this construction enigmatic! Note the inferior workmanship directly above where mortar is used.

We then visited another ancient site, Coricancha, which is also in Cusco, showing the same building techniques, and, as usual, a Catholic church was built over it. We hired a guide to take us into the site and she informed us the Inca were responsible for the incredible stonework. I immediately began to point out, as politely as I could, that I didn't believe a word of it! Our guide was a bit taken aback by this, but I would not buy into the party line and you'll see why in a moment.



Picture of the exterior wall of the ancient site. Photo by the author.

Picture of the exterior wall of the ancient site. Photo by the author.

You will notice the stones are set in place without mortar and the joints are so fine a person would be hard-pressed to put a human hair between them. You will also notice no two stones are alike, yet the joinery is perfect. Take a look at these holes in two of the stones. How were these made? These stones are andesite, a fine-grained, extrusive igneous rock, and are a very hard material to work, so how were these holes drilled into the rock without modern drills?

The question must be asked again, who cut and moved these stones and for what purpose? Our tour guide insisted the Inca were responsible for the site; however, as I've pointed out, just looking at the walls we can see that there are three builders: pre-Inca, Inca, and Spanish. Each group built upon the work of the previous group with the original, or first layer, being the most precise and perfect in its construction.

Three different building styles in the stone wall.

Here is another shot that in my opinion graphically illustrates that there are different builders as well as different construction techniques. The level closest to the ground is the original mortiseless stonework crafted with skill and precision. The second is Inca, and the mortar is obvious as well, as the rocks that are used are local, whereas the stones below came from a quarry 40 miles away! The last course of stonework is Spanish, and while it is better crafted than the Inca workmanship, it still falls short of what we see directly below. Oh, and there's also mortar used to hold it all together, whereas there is none in the lower course.

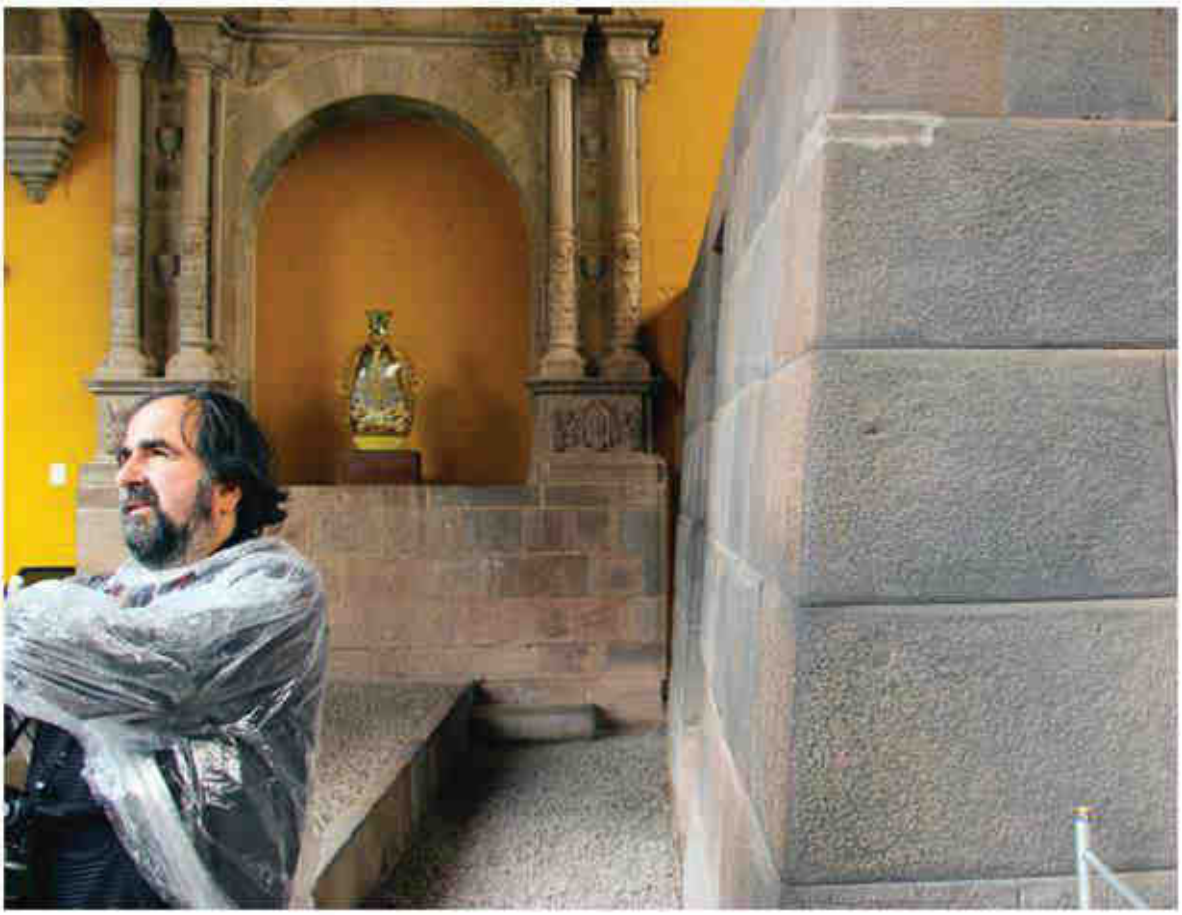
We went into the Coricancha site and were warned not to take pictures of the paintings that hung on the walls and in the niches of the large courtyard that surrounded the church. I chuckled and thought, who cares about the paintings; I came to take pictures of the stonework!

We were "guided" through the place and were told that the stonework were the remains of the walls of an Inca village. Of course the tops of the walls are slanted and this would make the roofing timbers and construction somewhat anomalous from the norm. Here is an example of what I mean:

Photo by author.

Take a good look at the wall in front. It is at an incline while the lower wall on the right is shorter than both walls. You will also notice the trapezoid shaped niches and “windows” into other rooms.

Why are they included in the structure? I believe their true purpose has been lost over the centuries since these structures were destroyed, for as we shall see there may have been a great cataclysm that destroyed these sites and that event was not a local one but global in scope!



Here’s a shot of my friend and director/co-producer of the Watchers series, Richard Shaw. Photo by the author.

This is another example of the ancient stonework, as we see in the foreground, copied by a later people—in the rear of the picture—who try as they may are not able to duplicate the precision. I realize I'm belaboring this point, but I feel it is necessary to do so as it lies at the heart of the matter.

If there were a people who inhabited the land before the Inca, then who were they? How were they able to construct such megalithic monuments and why did they do so?

If not the Inca, as the tour guides parrot endlessly, then who? If not the Inca, then another race inhabited the area and had superior technology because they were able to move large blocks of stone and shape and fit them into seamless walls! The Inca were never able to do this, so why is it that modern archaeology insists this is the case?

One of the walls in Cusco where the joinery is incredible! Photo by the author.

We moved throughout the site and came to a room with a strange, enigmatic structure within the wall. What made this even more bizarre for me was that the night before we visited this site I had a recurring image in all of my dreams. It was a rectangular shape with holes evenly spaced in it. Upon awakening I had no idea of what this image was, but when I came to this mysterious sealed off “doorway” I was taken aback by what I saw.

Mysterious “doorway” in stone. Photo by the author.

Coricancha doorway. Photo by author.

The museum had a plexiglass panel in front of the opening so the glare is horrendous! Here is a close up of the interior of it and then we'll discuss it at length:

Notice the picture above. It has several grooves and holes in it. What were they for? Is this for "ceremonial" purposes, like the tour guide offered as an explanation, or is it something entirely different?

Richard Shaw and I believe this doorway is all that is left of an ancient machine whose purpose we can only imagine. We have no idea what this machine did, but you will notice the trapezoid shape as well as the perfectly bored holes and what appear to be "guides" that are all part of the structure.

I think the Coricancha site was not a temple but was a part of a global network that existed before the Great Flood. Was this network built by the "sky gods" as Robert Mirabal would call them, or E. T., as the Ancient Astronaut crowd would label them?

I believe these megalithic structures have another explanation that is more plausible and has its roots in the biblical narrative.

However, before I continue with this thread, I want to explore another mystery in Cusco; it is called.

## Sacsayhuaman!

The primary reason why we were in Cusco was because of the incredible ruins of Sacsayhuaman. Photo by the author.

What is astounding about Sacsayhuaman is now we are seeing the same type of architecture that we saw in and around Cusco, which is only a few miles away, but done on a giant, megalithic scale. Why mainstream archaeologists insist that the structures we see were built by the Inca remains a mystery to me. I have stated this before but do so again: we would be hard-pressed in modernity to assemble a group of stones like this. Photo by author.

Photo by author.

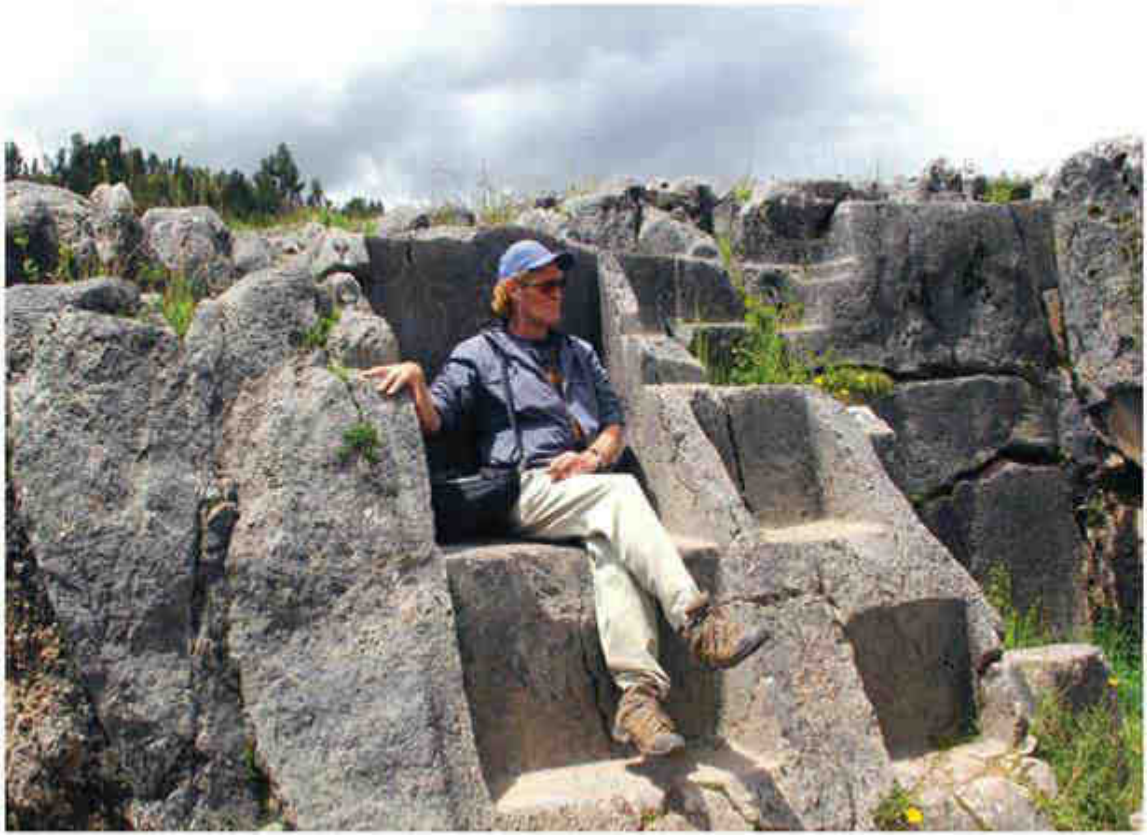
That's researcher Ron Morehead near the megalithic site!

I'll get right to the point as a picture will speak more eloquently than I ever could. The large boulder you see behind Ron, who is holding his iPad, weighs approximately 120 tons. It was quarried roughly 50 miles away and set here. Look at the other stones around it. All of them have polygonal shapes and weigh thousands of pounds.

Here is a close-up so you can see the joinery.

Irene touching “the wall.”

Near the site of Sacsayhuaman we came to an outcropping of indigenous rock and saw this: a throne! Photo by the author.



Sr. Brien “Sadistico” Foerster on the “throne.” Photo by the author.

How was this done? What machine cut into this rock and for what purpose? In my opinion, this carving out of the stone was done by something other than men with copper chisels. Are these “thrones” Brien is sitting on, or is someone practicing with some machine that has the ability to carve rock? At the joints of the interior of the “seats,” the area is rounded, which further adds to the mystery. It’s almost like a giant router was responsible for the work.

Whatever and whoever carved the stones was able to do so with ease, as the pattern is repeated over and over again on the site.

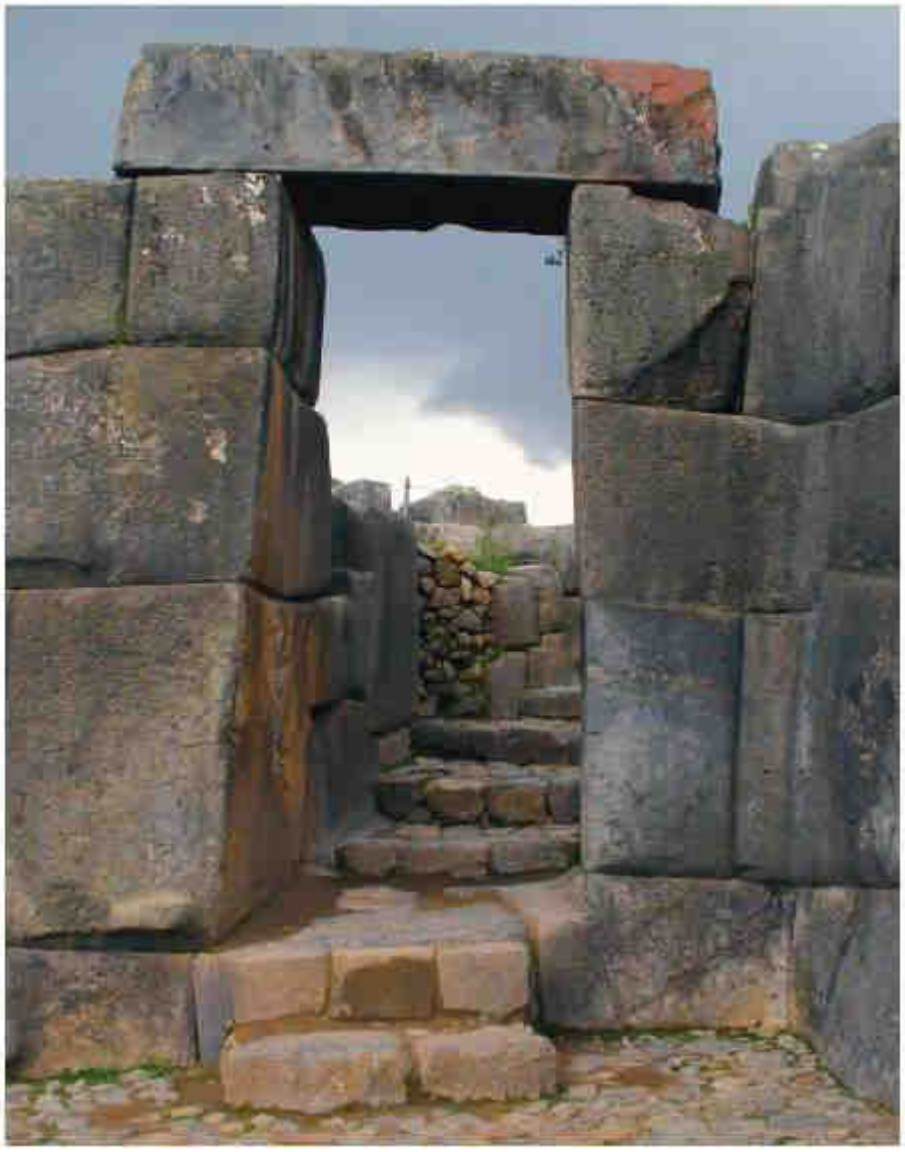
In a roped off area overlooking Sacsayhuaman was a strange dais-like structure. It was an arched stonework and its surface was polished. There were steps leading to a small platform. Was this a throne or dais overlooking the stone formations below? Who sat there and why? Notice how the stone has been shaped and cut into the present form.

Here is a close up of the Sacsayhuaman stone structure. It is composed of andesite quarried 50 miles away and set here. Notice the polygonal shapes. It is almost as if the stones were poured in place, but how does rock become liquid? Were the stones somehow made weightless, and then softened to a marshmallow-like consistency and then pushed into shape? I wonder if there have been core samples taken of the rock?

I believe it would take a computer to create this, because the stones are shaped not only in front but all through to the other end. In other words, the stones have cuts that we see straight on, but they continue to the other side of the stone.

There is not one glyph or signature of any kind found on this site and that presents another mystery, as it appears the site itself may be the signature. Whoever built Sacsayhuaman had a technology that has been lost to us today. They were able to cut, transport and shape megalithic stones, some weighing more than 125 tons, and set them in place where they have stood for millennia.

The dais that overlooks the site is an important feature as well. Here's some food for thought: was the dais created for the "sky gods" to land on? I want to make it clear I'm not talking about aliens, but Fallen Angels coming down from the sky.



Megalithic Gateway. Photo by the author.

## A Theory

Fallen Angels are supernatural beings that I believe were responsible for creating these megalithic sites as well as the genetic manipulation we may be seeing in the case of the elongated skulls.

Some of you have a preconceived idea of what angels are, so I first need to repair that image. We need to understand that angels are not some Rubenesque, cherubic, romantic representation floating on puffy clouds with harps and halos.

The word "angel" comes from the Greek word angelos, which means messenger. In the Bible, or what I prefer to call "The Guidebook to the Supernatural," we see angels appearing out of nowhere. They are capable of killing thousands of men in an instant; for example, the first born of Egypt being slain.

They can destroy cities. They can manipulate matter, time and energy in ways that defy our physics, as with Peter's encounter in the jail cell. They can make a person mute for a period of time, and they can also heal. They relay messages and give information to men and women. They can protect people and act as guardians.

Most often angels appear as men, and as Paul the Apostle tells us, they can disguise themselves so that people entertain them unawares. When they show up, most people wind up on the ground, collapsing in their presence. I call it being short-circuited!

Here is an excerpt from The Alien Interviews book. It deals with an encounter that Peter, one of the disciples of Jesus, had.

There seems to be a dynamic that we know nothing about and yet are very real when one encounters entities from that realm.

Here is another story that amplifies my point. This happened almost 2000 years ago and has been handed down to us in the form of an ancient letter. According to the letter, a man named Peter is imprisoned and in chains.

An angel appears and suddenly the chains just fall off Peter. Peter, in recalling the event, feels as if he's dreaming, that what is transpiring cannot be real. Does that echo what we sometimes hear, when people are abducted by aliens? A sense of other worldliness? Is it because of the inherent power of this angelic visitor that somehow affects Peter's cognitive abilities? Peter is having a supernatural encounter that is beyond the scope of his paradigm. He watches as the jail cell opens of its own accord and he and the angel walk through it. Next, the prison gate swings open and Peter and the angel pass out of the prison. Then the angel disappears.

Once again, we see objects move without touching them, locks open without keys, doors swing open without assistance and then the angel slips back into another dimension and is gone in an instant. What is at work here? There seems to be a power that is available to those whose natural place is in that realm, but the use of that power seems miraculous to us. In other words, what to us may seem miraculous is in fact normal to these angelic entities from that realm. It would seem that this might dovetail into the concept that there are both good and evil angelic beings. Is there a link between what we see in the UFO/abduction phenomena and these so-called angelic beings? Are we looking at the Fallen Angels interacting with us, in our space-time continuum and, if so, what does it mean for us? Remember just as humans are imbued with five senses and the ability to think abstractly, so these beings from this other dimension have been imbued with attributes, which to us may seem miraculous but are standard operating procedure to them. In other words, these messengers, because that in fact is what they are—the word angel is derived from angelos, which means messenger—have power that is beyond what we can imagine. If there is a war between the opposing factions, as I will demonstrate in the following paragraphs, that doesn't negate the inherent power of both good and evil entities.

This is from The Cosmic Chess Match and I'm including it here as it expresses my stance on what is happening:

> I believe that there has been a cosmic war raging in another dimension for millennia and this war is for the souls of men and women. It is beginning to manifest in overt ways here on earth as this unmitigated lawlessness is being driven by an unseen, dark power, the Fallen One, who has been at work for thousands of years.

> However, there is another power that is far greater than this one of lawlessness and it, too, is manifesting. It is the same benevolent power that filled a dark tomb 2000 years ago and raised the only son of the Most High God from the grave.
>
> These powers, unequally matched as they are, have nevertheless been in a cosmic war. That war will cease when the endgame is set into motion, as the Fallen One, the Serpent, the Dragon, is cast to earth and then gathers the kings of the earth to fight the rider on the white horse, whose name is Faithful and True, who comes with the armies of heaven to end the system of death and destruction that has plagued the human race ever since the fall in the garden, for truly the gates of hell will not prevail…

So the theory is this: as I mentioned in the earlier portion of this book, we know from Genesis 6 that the Fallen Angels came to Earth and had sexual relations with the women of earth who produced the Nephilim.

We also know they had technology and that technology was traded for access to the women.

We also surmise that the Nephilim giants left the Levant before or shortly after the conquest of Canaan began. They fled to the Americas and perhaps South America, specifically Peru, as well.

So here's the "what-if":

What if a group of Fallen Angels continued to manipulate the genome in order to create man in his image? What if Fallen Angels set up "shop," as it were, in certain locations? If that is the case they would have been worshipped as gods.

Here's the rub: these Fallen Ones have the same abilities as the good angels, which I refer to above. So that being established, why is it so far-fetched to believe Fallen Angels had the ability to shape and create massive megalithic stone structures, which are not the temples the tour guides and mainstream archeologists would have us believe, but perhaps a communication grid that I believe was used to enslave the human race. This was the reason why the flood of Noah happened and it was a global event.

I believe this grid existed before the flood and that the Fallen Ones tried to reestablish it after the Flood like they did in Babel and perhaps the Ohio Valley and other sites. We see from the information we received from Kesley Stone of America's Stonehenge that the henge in New Hampshire was created to link to the Stonehenge in England. This is another reason why this is only volume one of what may be a series, because more research must be done to either confirm this theory or adjust it to the evidence that we find.

Assuming this theory is correct, and it is just an assumption, we see there was what appears to be genetic experimentation happening everywhere, as in the case in Paracas and also thousands of miles away in the Ohio Valley.

These megalithic structures were in my opinion created by superintelligent, highly technical Fallen Angels and may have been used to communicate, or perhaps control weather, energy and even cause earthquakes. While this may sound fantastic, we are told in The Guide Book to the Supernatural, i.e., The Bible: "When the son of man returns it will be like the days of Noah." (Matthew 24:37; Luke 17:26)

I have written about this prophecy in all of my books but address it again here because there may be so much more in this verse than any of us have realized until now. If these angels created a grid the first time that was destroyed in the flood of Noah, then are we seeing a "grid" now?

The answer, unfortunately, is yes! The worldwide grid known as the Internet has now connected the human race in a way that we haven't seen since the days of Noah. Added to this is the telecommunications and the hundreds of satellites that orbit the earth. We now have the ability to alter the weather and perhaps cause earthquakes, a subject we covered with Brooks Agnew in Watchers 5!

I believe this current technology will be used to enslave the human race, just like prophecy tells us will happen under the Antichrist, or the one who is instead of Christ. What is coming is truly unprecedented and, as Jesus warns us, men will faint from fear from what is coming on the earth.

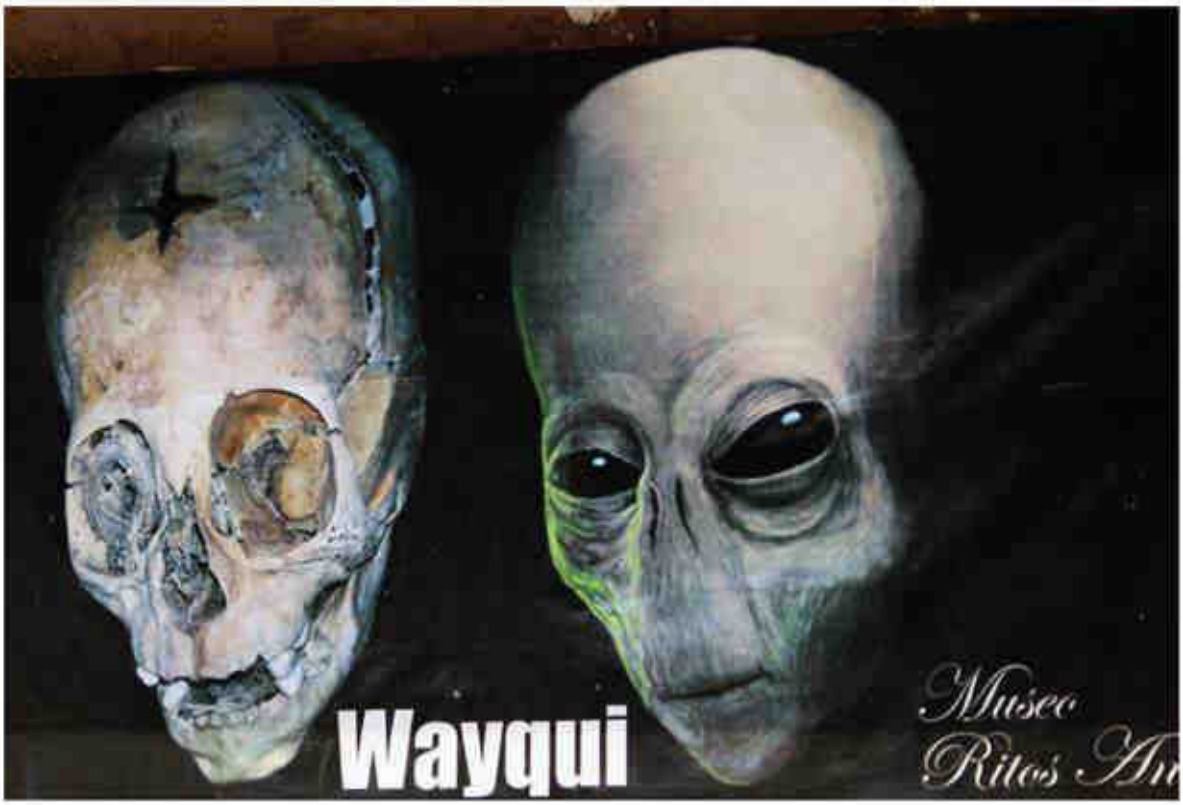
And again, when He admonishes us: unless those days were shortened,

no flesh would survive.

# Chapter 12

## Wayqui

We left Cusco, piled into a van and headed into the Sacred Valley with our destination being Ollantaytambo. On the way, Brien led us to a very remote, out-of-the-way museum. The curator, Sr. Renato Davila Riquelme, who is an anthropologist, has in his possession the remains of what may be further evidence of genetic engineering between Fallen Angels and the women of earth. This skeleton was found in a graveyard that had been raided by the juacarros. It was thrown to the side of the grave and looked upon as of no value. This is when Sr. Renato discovered it and his training as an anthropologist kicked in as he realized he was looking at something out of the ordinary. Here are some shots of the skull I took at the museum where Sr. Renato allowed us to remove the plexiglass case to have a better view and a photographic opportunity.




It is a strange being 50cm tall, deformed head, the fontanelle, or the baby's soft spot, is still open; however, it has molars. The orbits of the eyes are very large and have the lower jaw with two bumps. (It's) not a dwarf because its bones are thin and small.

Photo by the author.

Photo by R. Shaw.

Photo by the author.

Photo by the author.

Photo by the author.

I showed this photo to a doctor who informed me that I was looking at a deformed skull due to hydrocephalus. He may be right, but I think he's jumped to conclusions because the deformity from hydrocephalus is usually a misshapen skull. This creature seems to have a uniformity. Also the eye sockets are very large and there are the two depressions on the mandible—the lower jaw—that shouldn't be there.

In order to authenticate the skull, DNA testing must be done. However, as of this writing, this has not been done, so I can't say at this time what this is. I realize by putting the pictures here I may have erred on the side of the sensationalistic, but if this is not the result of hydrocephalus or some other disease then we have a right to know what it is. As I have stated earlier, the Darwinian paradigm is closely guarded by the "gate-keepers of information," and any paradigm that might challenge it in any way is immediately disparaged.

On a closing note, this mummy was found in a necropolis in which other elongated skulls were also found similar to what we find in Paracas. Here's another example:

Mandible is NOT part of the original. The skull you see here has only one parietal plate instead of the normal two that a human has. Photo by the author.

Here are two other skulls that appear anomalous because there are two frontal plates instead of the one that “normal” humans have. It is apparent that the sutures run down the middle of the frontal plate, which to my understanding should not be there.

## Summary

What are we looking at here? Are these skulls and mummies medical aberrations or the product of genetic manipulation? If the latter is the case, then is this the result of the Fallen Angels "playing" with the genome? Are they trying to create a hybrid that will have the appearance of humans and yet be somehow "demonically" endowed? Are these skulls another example of Nephilim? Perhaps when and if the DNA testing is done we will have some answers. However, as in the case with the recent Bigfoot DNA testing by Melba Ketchum we see ridicule and dismissal of her findings, and yet they show that the sample did not match any known primate.(65) In my opinion, this once again shows the entrenchment of the Darwinian paradigm that must be upheld at all cost despite recent findings. If Ketchum has the smoking gun, the DNA results that prove there is a large hominid unknown to science—why is it being ignored? Can you imagine if the Wayqui skull turns out not to be fully human? What will the Darwinists say then?

# Chapter 13

## Ollantaytambo!

Photo by the author.

Ollantaytambo sits in the Sacred Valley about a 3-hour drive from Cusco. It is another site like Sacsayhuaman that boggles the mind, as giant megalithic stones—like the ones pictured above—are used to form what I now believe are not temples but are part of the remains of a worldwide grid. This site, which is called The Temple of the Sun, sits atop a mountain overlooking the valley, and, in order to reach it, we hiked up hundreds of stairs.

I surmise the Inca came afterward and used the ancient site, building upon the remains of the previous structures. It becomes evident when we examine the stonework and see the older stones laid with precision, no mortar and perfect joinery, that the Inca, which is always built on top of the original work, is inferior in every way. This shot is from the site and it shows the stonework the Inca used to create a retaining wall below the original stonework above it. We can clearly see the difference, because the stones above are cut and laid perfectly without mortar. It’s the same building technique we saw in Sacsayhuaman.

Ollantaytambo Inca retaining wall below the original stones.Photo by the author.

As I mentioned in the previous chapter, something cataclysmic happened thousands of years ago resulting in the megaliths being thrown down from the site to the valley floor below. Here is another shot showing the ruins of the site:

Ollantaytambo - Temple of the Sun with stones strewn about with Brien Foerster. Photo by the author.

Some of these blocks of stone weigh as much as 40 tons and were moved from the quarry that is on the other side of the valley. The builders then had to somehow move them another 2000 feet uphill to the site. Here's a close-up of all that is left of one of the walls on the site. How were the builders able to carve this? Photo by the author.

Photo by the author.

As I look at the carvings I am reminded of the biblical story of Jacob's Ladder (Genesis 28:10-17). In it Jacob sees the angels going back and forth from heaven to earth using a ladder. Is there a similarity here? What do these stairways going in both directions like an M. C. Escher painting mean? What are the builders trying to tell us, and why didn't they leave any writing telling us who they were?

Thousands of years have passed since these huge blocks of stone were fitted with perfect precision and set in place. Earthquakes have shaken the area and yet the joints of the stones are so perfect a human hair cannot slip between them.

Take this book to your local stonemason and ask him what it would take to build a small retaining wall like this. I bet he will look at you, shake his head, and tell you it can't be done.

Yet, here we find ruin after ruin that shows these ancient people were able to manipulate stone in ways of which we have no idea.

Photo by the author.

# The Secret Cave

We were walking down one of the small side streets in Ollaytantambo and Irene stopped an old man and asked him if he knew where elongated skulls might be kept. He replied, they were to be found beneath the giant stone sculpture some believe bears the likeness of Vera Cocha, the Inca god/man who had white skin and a beard.

Picture taken by the author who believes the face is more reptilian than human.

Our guide Brien Foerster believed the “face” that overlooks the valley and site at Ollantaytambo looked more “reptilian” than human and I agree with him wholeheartedly.

Back to the old man who told us the skulls were underneath the face of Vera Cocha. We pushed forward even though it had started to rain. We left the road and soon found ourselves on the most uninhabitable terrain I have ever walked, or I should say, tried to walk. The area was what remained of a rockslide that had crashed down the side of the mountain. There were boulders everywhere, but they were hard to see because of the thick undergrowth. There were also small cactus plants hidden amongst the foliage with large spiny needles. Some of the rocks would give way as you set your weight on them, while others were slippery from the rain. It took us 10 minutes to move 50 feet sometimes. We found ourselves in what I believe was an ancient graveyard, because the cosmos flowers were everywhere here and nowhere else in Ollantaytambo.

We trudged around the area for about two hours and came up empty-handed. The picture above was taken at eye level. Photo by the author.

You can see how difficult the going was. This picture shows Sr. El Sadistico (our nickname for Brien Foerster because of the go-go-go-go pace he kept up) trying to find his way through the maze of undergrowth and boulders. Photo by the author.

We found nothing. No cave, no artifacts—nothing. We made our way back to town and popped into a small store to get some water. A man was talking to a patron in English. I picked up a couple of water bottles and waited my turn at the counter.

As he was taking my money and making change, I explained who I was and that I was interested in investigating the elongated skulls. The man told me virtually the same story as the old man told Irene, that there were caves and in those caves were the remains of the skulls. I looked at Brien and then he asked where the location was.

We were told it was farther back than we had been looking, but in the same general area near a very large rock.

It was getting late in the day and the rain was still coming down, so we decided to wait until the following day to resume our expedition. We also had slated a trip to Machu Pichu the following day, so we had a conflict of interest.

Our team met for dinner and we discussed our options. The vote was unanimous. Even though we had paid for our train tickets to Machu Pichu, everyone felt it was more important to explore the possibility of finding the cave. We set out for the little shop again and this time Irene spoke with the man. He told her he had played in these caves as a boy and had found the skulls there. We set off in the direction he told us and after about an hour found ourselves in a farmer's field. We paid him a few dollars and gained access to his land and then began the search for the cave. On the way we met a local women who told us she knew where they were and thus began a wild-goose chase that lasted two hours and got us nowhere. She took us to her house in one of the last Inca villages in Ollantaytambo. There, we met her husband and, through Irene, we were able to communicate our desire to find the cave. He assured us he knew exactly where it was and so we set off again.

This time we hiked past the farmer's field where we were hours ago and continued upward along a swollen stream, whose current was so strong it was tumbling the small boulders underneath the torrent. We went past small hovels and broken walls. Pigs were staked out and chickens ran everywhere.

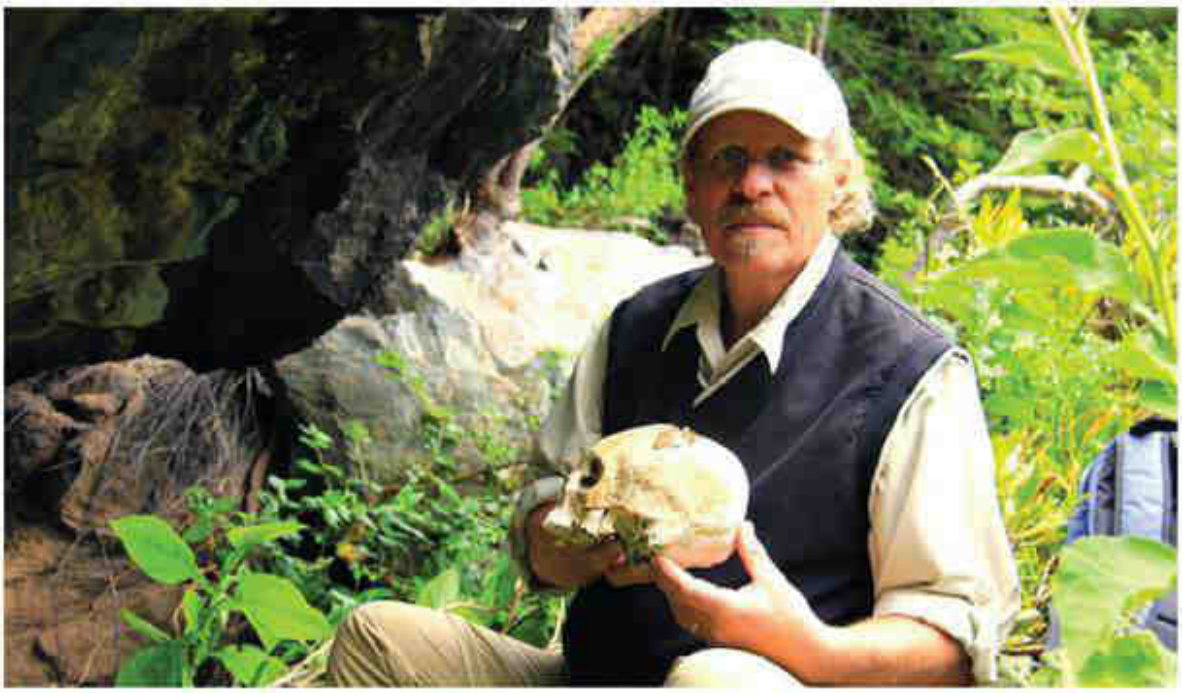
There were goats and sheep and cows tethered. Children played and some of the men were hauling large trees on their shoulders. We crossed a newly-constructed bridge and found ourselves in a small clearing where two cows were tethered. One was a bull, but he seemed docile enough. Chickens came up to us looking for a handout while we settled in the grass to rest. Brien asked Irene to ask our newly-acquired guide to go to the cave to see if it was still there. The man disappeared for about half an hour and then reemerged.

Irene spoke to him and then gave us the news that he had found the cave and the skulls were still there! We gathered up our equipment and trudged back into the thick jungle.

Irene standing on a large boulder and wondering where to go next! The jungle was so dense it took ten minutes or more to go about 50 feet. Photo by the author.

Richard in the impassable jungle! Photo by the author.

We moved slowly over the terrain and finally came to the cave. Pay dirt! Brien and I crawled into it and saw bones littered on the floor. We also found three skulls, one of which had cranial deformation. I believe this skull was not from a normal human being.



Author holding one of the skulls from the cave that is to his right.

Brien holding the same skull that had two frontal plates rather than the one that is normal for a human. Photo by the author.

# Chapter 14

## A Theory Emerges

I want to take some time to describe what happened to Richard Shaw and myself while we were in Cusco. We had come from Paracas and had spent five days examining the skulls at the Paracas Museum, Ica Museum, as well as the bizarre trip to the Chongos Necropolis. Needless to say our heads were spinning. To top it off, when we arrived in Cusco, Sr. Sadistico (Brien Foerster) showed us some of the seamless wall construction that became the focus of our conversation.

We had acclimated to the high altitude as much as possible in 24 hours and had spent the day looking at the sites in Cusco, especially the Coricancha Museum, and afterward went back to our hotel to shower.

We all met for dinner, something we did every night, and over a great meal (the food in Peru was excellent) would discuss what we had seen that day. The conversation was lively and in many ways challenging as we sought to "solve" the mystery of the elongated skulls as well as who had built the sites at Coricancha and Sacsayhuaman. As I recall, we were discussing the ruins of Sacsayhuaman and how the tunnel, located several miles away from Cusco, ended under the well at Coricancha. This was not by accident, and part of our discussion explored the reason why the museum had sectioned off the center or where the well was. When we asked our guide, she could offer no reason. Brien added that the tunnels had been covered over because people had got lost in them and were never again found. There were also stories of a great labyrinth spreading out from Sacsayhuaman and, if this were, true it would account for the missing people.

There were several theories regarding the enigmatic stone structures being bandied about, and all were listened to with interest.

We finished dinner and Richard and I headed back to the hotel, which was about a two block walk, and we took our time because the altitude of Cusco is more than 10,000 feet and we were still adjusting to it. We would

walk a bit and then rest, the whole time continuing our discussion from dinner.

Ron Morehead and an acquaintance of Brien were directly behind us but were engaged in their own conversation.

Richard and I stopped about half a block from the hotel and we looked at each other. We had been given what I would consider a "cosmic download" by the Spirit of the Living God at the same time. I raised my hands to my head and kept saying, "I don't believe it … I don't believe it … ," over and over again.

Finally we began to discuss it and this is what we both received at the same time on the streets of Cusco on February 9th at approximately 9:30 p.m.

I will let my friend and director/producer of the Watchers series, Richard Shaw, give his account of the events that followed!

## A Theory Emerges by Richard Shaw

While L.A. and I were in Peru, all of us were at dinner one evening at our favorite place we had come to look forward to in Cusco. It was about a block's walk from our hotel. We would do this after a long hard day, with Brien Foerster, his wife Irene, Ron Morehead, along with L.A. and me.

Cusco is very European, and the street that our hotel was on was paved with cobblestones and was lit beautifully at night. Picture perfect. Little economy cars rumbled by on the damp pavement. People seemed to always be going somewhere at all hours. It was like being in another world, and perhaps I was finally getting used to the high altitude of 11,200 feet. I had real trouble adapting to it initially, and felt zapped of my energy. But on this day, I was able to trot up the stairs at the hotel without feeling like I was going to collapse. I was surprised that it took so long to get used to it.

The discussion around the table that evening was all about the structures we had seen. Our guide, Brien Foerster, has a brilliant mind and didn't take the same old dogma to heart, preached by all the other tour guides in the area. He had figured a lot of this out on his own, and we all seemed to have something in common. There was a clear reality that the Inca couldn't have built these structures. The best structures were thousands of years old,

and a line of demarcation was clear where the Inca stones were laid on top of the previous stones that were far more ancient. The difference in craftsmanship was easy to see, as well as the colonial stones laid even later, which looked like rocks of all types simply piled on top and sloppily mortared. Little to no sophistication existed in the later construction compared to the original stones. A huge, noticeable difference.

A tour guide in Cusco who took us through one of the ancient structures went on and on, regurgitating what she'd been taught over the years. It didn't make sense to any of us, and at one point became annoying. One example was a doorway, a very ancient structure that I examined closely. They had a big piece of plexi in front of it, so I managed to slide the camera in from the side to get some close-ups. Here in this doorway that they were calling a ceremonial structure (anything that couldn't easily be explained was deemed as "ceremonial") there were holes and deep groves in the stone. These were intentional depressions, not "cuts" in the stone, since they were all rounded and smoothed properly on the edges. On further investigation, this looked more like a machine to us—something that at one time had larger elements that either slid into position, or might have been adjustable, for whatever reason. It was very mechanical. It reminded me of all the Indiana Jones movies where parts of an ancient structure were booby trapped and the slightest thing could set them off.

Inside of that same area, the wall was lined with the trapezoidal holes that we had come to see in most all of these ancient structures. They were slightly wider at the bottom than at the top, and the inside was sealed. They didn't go all the way through the wall, perhaps only a foot and a half back. If you stuck your head in one, and started humming at different pitches, the one that matched the resonate frequency of the hole would become twice as loud in volume. Curiously, these seemed to be resonators of some sort, but for what? Most structures that had these holes lined them up along an entire wall. Were they necessary to "tune" the room?

At dinner, we were all talking and wondering about these things. The extent of the mystery was deep, but meaningful. I felt like we were on the verge of something. I could feel it inside.

After dinner, L.A. and I started walking down the street. I couldn't get these impressions out of my head. We began to pick apart the possible

intention of these builders, and what made these stones so unusual. A pattern seemed to be emerging. We began by listing what we knew to be true about these structures. They were all built using piezoelectric rock. Quartz and other elements can have this property, where pressure or electrical activity can induce a resonant frequency or vibrations based on piezoelectric properties that are well-known today. Old telephone technology used piezoelectric elements to carry your voice. Computer systems that have miniature buzzers are sometimes made with piezoelectric elements. Even the spark gap to light the pilot light in your water heater makes use of piezoelectric parts, and so on. It's become a well-known and relatively simple thing. When I was a boy, I built an AM radio that operated solely on a piece of crystal, a coil of wire and a carbon rod that was used to tune the coil. It needed no power, and could drive a simple earphone loud enough to listen to one or two local radio stations.

L.A. and I discussed the unusual trapezoidal recessed areas that were curious in that they tended to resonate at frequencies less than 1000 Hz based on their shape and volume to support singular audio frequencies. These also were constructed of the same piezoelectric rock, and can be found all over these ancient structures. The Inca imitated these "holes" where they built trapezoidal recesses in their adobe structures to imitate the giants of old. It is quite obvious that these trapezoidal holes could only function as decoration, or perhaps internal audio resonance that might accentuate certain notes while singing in a confined space, but would fall short of the ancients' use of the same thing. Of course, this is only my opinion.

The construction of these so-called "temples" is similar worldwide, and further study seems to indicate a grid, a worldwide network built thousands of years ago that we are only now starting to discover as the pieces seem to be coming together. L.A. mentioned a book he was reading about this grid—that it seemed to follow the celestial constellations at the time. The Earth was now inclined at a 23-degree tilt, which seems to have happened after the flood. Perhaps this change in the earth negated any forces that were prevalent at the time.

Within the previous two weeks of our travels, we all discussed the Great Pyramid of Giza which is now presumed to have been a mega hydrogen generator. The cap at the tip of the pyramid could have been a

crystal or metallic discharge point, sending high voltage into the ionosphere in a similar way to Tesla's invention in the early 1900s. Of course, the King's Chamber in the Great Pyramid is made out of piezoelectric rock. Rock Wall in Texas (Watchers 4) is made out of an almost identical substance. Many believed that Tesla knew what the pyramid was for long before the rest of us. My theory is that this high energy beam could also have been modulated by some unknown source— something that is easy to do today. Doing so would send modulated energy that might have been received by other structures in other parts of the world. The enormous size and mass of these structures must have had an effect on the power of what they were capable of producing. People at that time had to be in awe of the power of the Fallen Ones and the Nephilim. This puts the whole thing in a very different light.

Pyramids have been found all over the earth, as well as on the moon and on Mars. Thousands of ancient structures have been found on Earth. Jim Marrs, recently interviewed on "Coast to Coast AM," postulated that our entire solar system might have been connected via these pyramids thousands of years ago. SciFi movies going back to the '50s seem to show pyramids on other planets. If you don't believe me, check out the ending scene (a rather unrealistic matte painting) of the George Pal (1951) movie When Worlds Collide.

We continued our walk down the street. I couldn't get the idea of the rocks being piezoelectric out of my mind. I wonder what magnetic properties they have, although I had been told that gauss readings (that measure the strength of magnetic fields) were higher on these rocks. Everything had to have a purpose, a reason for using such materials. I suggested that the materials themselves seemed to have an almost "broadcast-like" component to them, a way to transmit or receive signals. L.A. was also putting the grid idea together in his head. I mentioned that perhaps they used the Great Pyramid to energize the ionosphere, like Tesla had planned to do, and that somehow these structures responded to it. If so, then couldn't these huge structures possibly produce something tangible? Like HAARP— able to start earthquakes or even control the weather? We suddenly looked at each other and both knew the significance at the same time … "As it was in the Days of Noah." They had built a grid in those days, and the goal was world domination. A chill went up my spine and his. We froze on the sidewalk, just looking at each other. It's all true. The scriptures couldn't have been written

with enough technical jargon that would have made it through the centuries and be understood. We get bits and pieces only, and have to put the rest together ourselves.

God didn't have that in mind when he created Man and put him on the earth, only to be enslaved by a super-race of angelic beings that had turned to the dark side and spawned organic super-giant hybrids. It all sounds like science fiction, but this is why so much evidence has been destroyed over hundreds of years. The cover-up is as extensive and prevalent as that of UFO information. It may also be as dangerous.

We realized that in only a few decades, a "grid" was created in our time. It was produced by different means but had the same results. We have a powerful satellite network— hundreds of satellites parked in orbit over every area on the earth—giving us the ability to GPS our location anywhere in the world, send signals around the curvature of the earth, provide weather reports, global data communication and external views of the earth. We have worldwide communication because of this grid, and we don't need to energize the ionosphere to do it, or do we? Then there is HAARP, which Dr. Brooks Agnew in Watchers 5 said was designed to push up the ionosphere and create a shape like a "parabolic mirror" that they can use to aim the beam. Along with this, we have a working and vital Internet. Its formal nomenclature, the "World Wide Web." It has become more important than simple television to us. We have become completely dependent on it for commerce, knowledge and data, not to mention simple emails and all the various social networks that vie for our time.

What tour guides have tried to suggest are "temples" we now believe to be machines. Artists' conceptions of these buildings with grass-thatched roofs now seem ridiculous to me. It's like mixing two vastly different philosophies, one of great technological prowess with one of simple-minded antiquity. The two don't mix.

Communication devices were tied into a worldwide grid, one that allowed these beings a kind of world domination that humans living at the time could not have understood or had been able to combat. Just like today. We aren't given much hard information on the technology that is available to the world powers. We are unable to cope with so much advanced technology, the billions of dollars it takes to do it, and the realization that we are getting

set up for the New World Order is painfully becoming a reality.

If this hypothesis is true, what was happening during the time of Noah is happening now, using different technology but achieving the same results. When the flood of Noah happened, the Earth was put through an enormous upheaval. Like I mentioned before, even the poles became tilted, and while we understand that water covered most of the earth, there were also internal forces that may have changed the lay lines the Fallen Ones could have used to make their global system function properly. Brien noted that at one of the highest points near Ollantaytambo, where the Temple of the Sun is, the highest stones of incredible size and mass (in excess of 120 tons each) were found tumbled down the mountain as if some great force blew them off with explosive effect. We see later in the scriptures that the Fallen Ones apparently were trying to set the whole thing up again with Babel, but their efforts were foiled when God confounded the language and they didn't have humans to help them. The first giants were most likely involved as workers to help construct the buildings, but not using our ineffective conventional methods we have today. Evidence suggests that they were able to push the stones into place in a semi-soft state, like marshmallows. Many of the stones have one or two protrusions that extend from the bottom, as if they might have been injected into position by some large machine. Who knows?

If we consider Matthew 24 as the basis for the timing of events in the End of Days, Jesus the Christ makes the comparison between the time of Noah and the time of the end. If the Nephilim were on the earth at the time and were dominating it completely via their use of communication and electrical control of the weather and hyper-resonance, then in comparison today we have a network of satellites monitoring every soul on earth, as well as HAARP which has the power to alter weather and start earthquakes. The simple statement "as it was in the days of Noah" needs to be studied even more fully from a scientific viewpoint. As always, Jesus used simple expressions that contained massive amounts of information.

Finally, we have to consider that if all situations are equal, hybrids were part of the picture then. Taking everything into consideration, hybrids must be here now, too.

# Chapter 15

## Summation!

This is only volume one, because there is still much to explore and verify.

As of this writing, the DNA samples taken from Paracas show no DNA present due to exposure to the elements and perhaps the advanced age of the subject.

More DNA testing must be done in the future, as well as exploring other sites that may have evidence of the Nephilim and Nephilim architecture.

The title of this book, On the Trail of the Nephilim, set the stage for the pages found within. We have looked at the old newspaper reports from the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which describe a race of giants who inhabited North America.

We have heard the testimony of Native American Robert Mirabal, who told us how the sky gods came down and then there were giants in the land.

We also have Fritz Zimmerman's as well as Dr. Aaron Judkins' answers to the questions I posed, who believe, as I do, that there was a cover-up about these giant remains and a cover-up of information.

We have examined the skulls of Paracas and stand in awe at the ancient megalithic structures at Sacsayhuaman.

I believe the Darwinian paradigm is the "religion" of science. Those who adhere to it are as immovable and impassioned as Savonarola was with his inquisition. Some, like Hrdlicka, engage in deliberate obfuscation of evidence that would show another story if the information were allowed to get out.

This is why we went to Peru, to look first hand at evidence that

otherwise we might not have been able to see.

The Paracas skulls may be the vestiges of an ongoing genetic experiment by the Fallen One to create man in his own image. Certainly we can agree that skulls with only one parietal plate are anomalous.

Why was cradle head-boarding practiced? Was this to emulate the gods? I believe it to be so.

We are engaged in a cosmic war, which I wrote about in The Cosmic Chess Match. I believe evidence of that war is all around us.

The Days of Noah had a worldwide grid that I believe was used to enslave and corrupt the entire human race. That grid was destroyed in the flood and we see only the ruined remains of it now.

As Richard Shaw and I concluded after our revelation, this grid is now operational again, only it is much different from the original one.

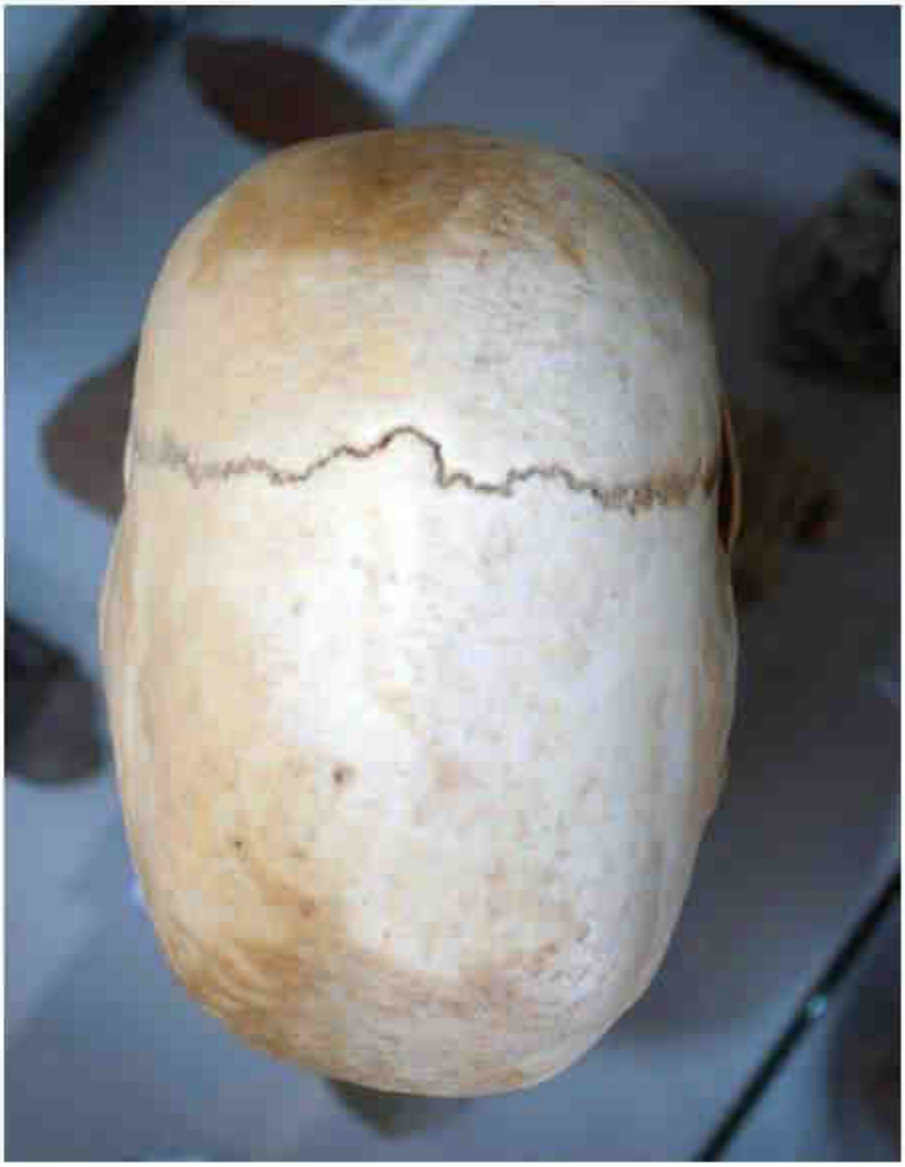
This grid will be used by the Antichrist to enslave every person on the face of the earth, which may be why Jesus warns us, that unless those days were shortened, no flesh would survive.

This cosmic war will eventually spill out onto this planet and when it does it will be a game changer for every person living here.

My hope is in The Rider on the White Horse, Jesus, as only He and the armies of heaven can save us from the depravity and destruction of the Fallen One.

L. A. Marzulli

Spring 2013



Overview of Paracas skull showing only one parietal plate. Photo by Brien Foerster.

# Appendix
## The Paracas Skull Analysis

Joe Taylor accompanied our team to Peru with the sole purpose of casting one of the skulls at the Paracas Museum. Joe did a superb job under very difficult conditions as the humidity was over 80% continuously, making it very difficult for the layers of the cast to dry. However, Joe did the miraculous and got the cast, the results of which are on the following pages.

We sent one of the cast skulls to a doctor who gave us this report. It is astonishing and in my opinion gives credence to the theory that genetic manipulation was taking place thousands of years ago.

L.A. Marzulli

April 2013

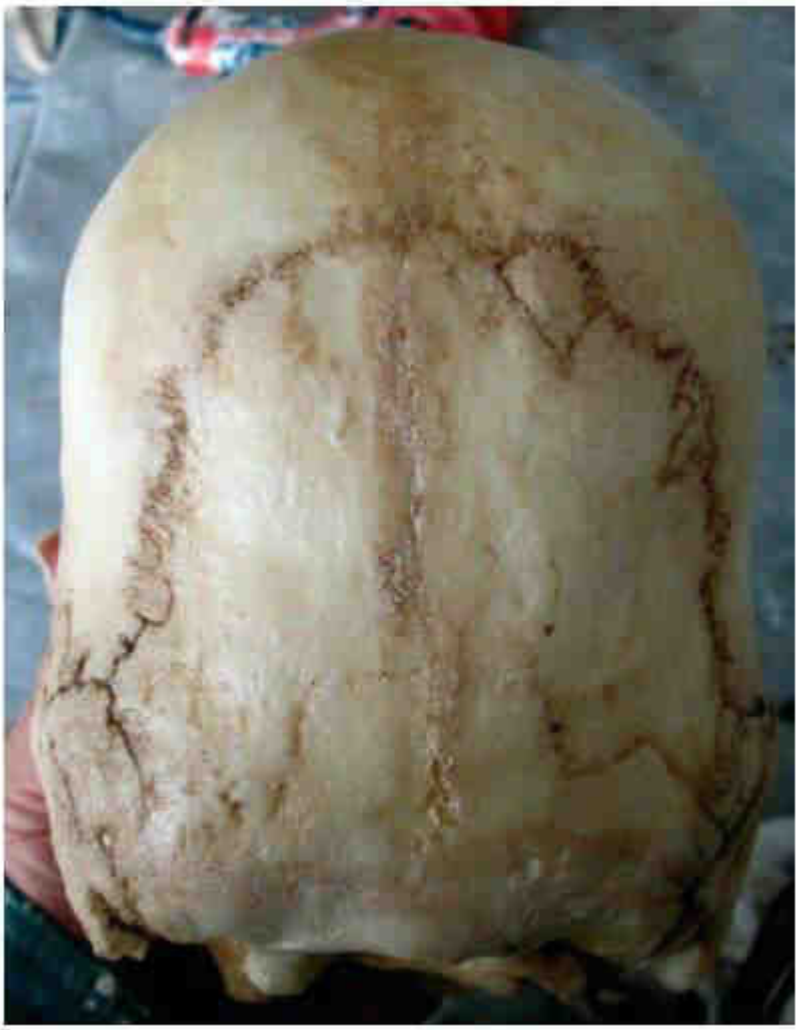
2013/

Hi LA,

Someone would have a very difficult time convincing me that this is a human skull. It has too many bizarre abnormalities. I was surprised at the size; I was expecting much larger. Are you thinking this was a child or adolescent? If it was, that lends even more credence to the sole parietal plate as the suture line would be well intact like the others had it ever been there.

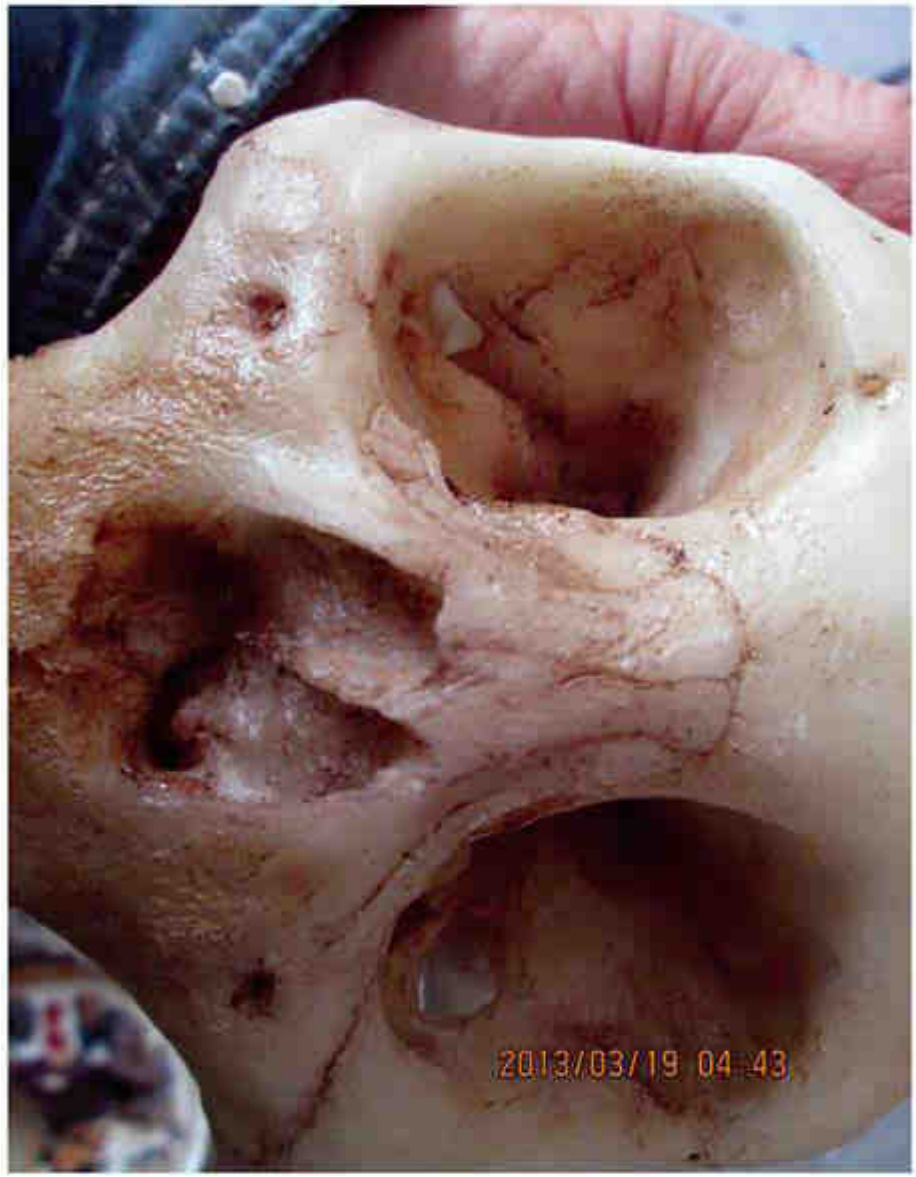
My observations...

The first thing that stuck me was the “hump” or bump (rise, protrusion) at the posterior-most aspect of the frontal bone that runs along the entire top of the frontal bone just before it joins the parietal bone in its suture there. This is NOT normal. You know how smooth the human skull is as one runs fingers over one’s forehead backwards over the skull. Very abnormal.



There is no evidence whatsoever that there ever were two parietal bones - not even the slightest remnant of a suture line. Unbelievably abnormal! (you know this, just being complete)

The nasal bone is a disaster area. The letter (that came with the cast) said this was totally accurate as to the original. What on earth are all those little bones there? It doesn't seem to have been broken in multiple places yielding all those bones; it seems to have been made that way - yet another bizarre abnormality.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There is a horribly deviated septum (nasal septum, the bone and cartilage in the middle of the nose that divides the two nostrils). This “being” would have had a very hard time breathing through his nose, if he could do so at all.

The letter said the tooth area was also true to the original. WOW! Talk about gap-toothed! I have never seen such a gap in the two front teeth. This is highly abnormal: not only the sheer size of the gap, but more importantly, the bone structure of the maxilla and alveolar processes is completely abnormal with no allowance for the two front teeth as the bone actually has a semicircle-like deficit (rise) in it. I shudder to think what this thing would look like when it smiled. This is even more pronounced on the skull you put up today on your web site. This thing could have drunk through a large straw with its teeth gritted together! Extremely abnormal.

Looking at the tooth sockets from underneath, there are multiple teeth missing on both sides. No evidence of the wisdom teeth or even a place for them to have been. Also looks like only one molar tooth on each side instead of two, both upper and lower. That would mean eight teeth missing (two upper on each side, two lower on each side) - HIGHLY abnormal. (I am not a dentist, so check me on this).

2013/03/19 04:43

The highly abnormal overall shape goes without saying...

Also, the DNA analysis you are having done - did you advise them to possibly expect a triple helix? I can't help but wonder if the nephilim had a triple helix? If they aren't thinking of this possibility, it could make their analysis and its results very difficult and "throw off" the results.

Resting in His love,

Dr. X

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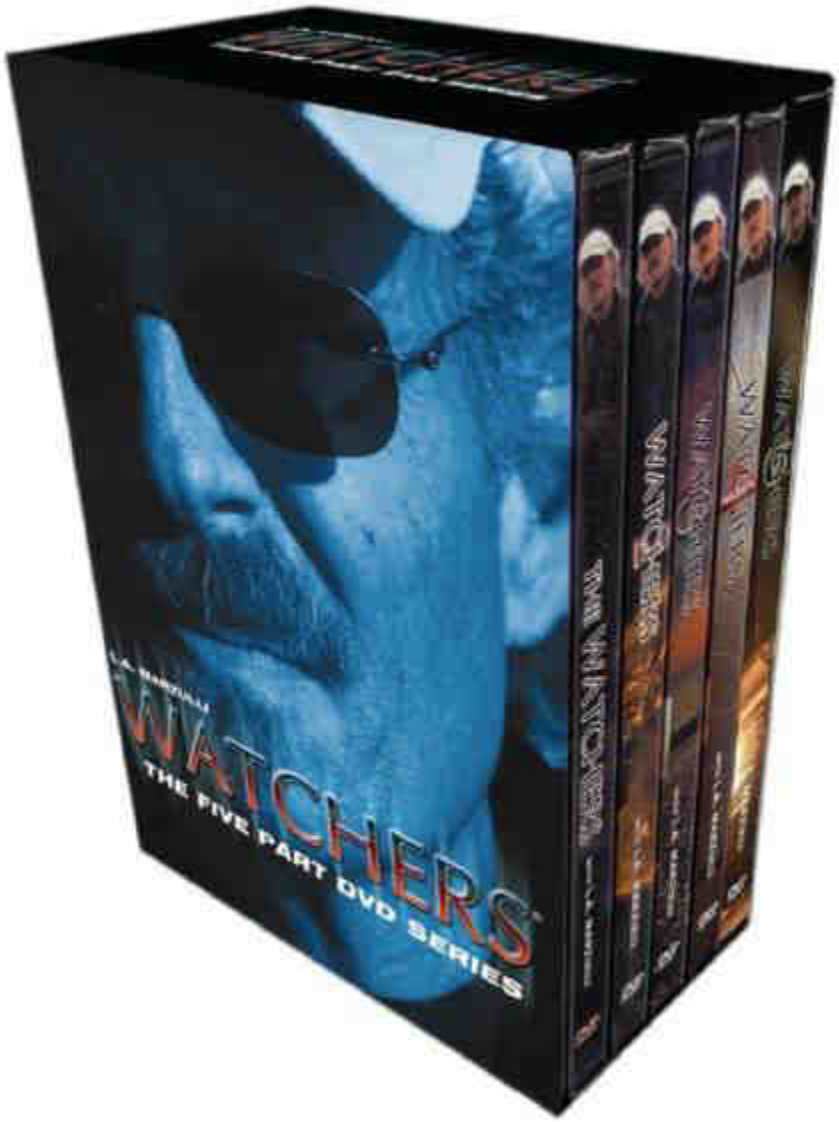
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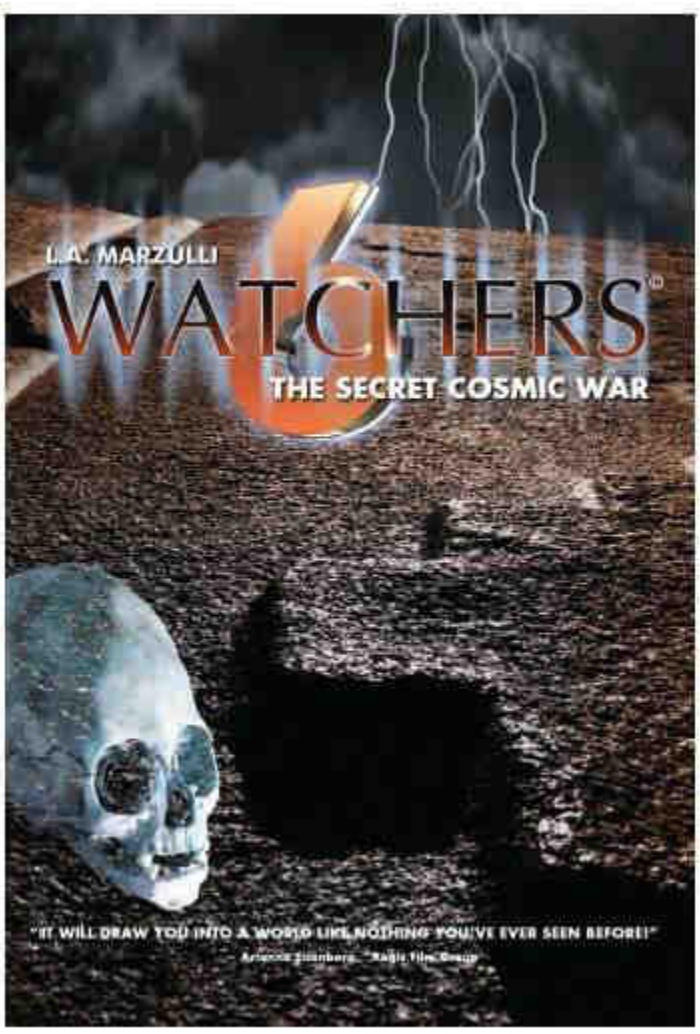

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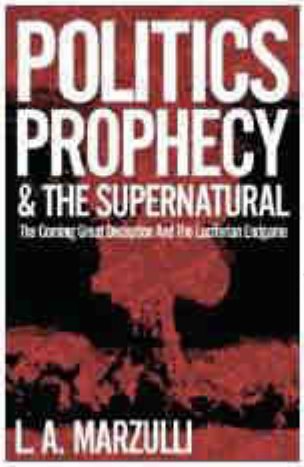


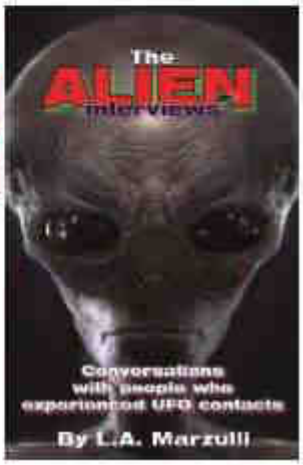

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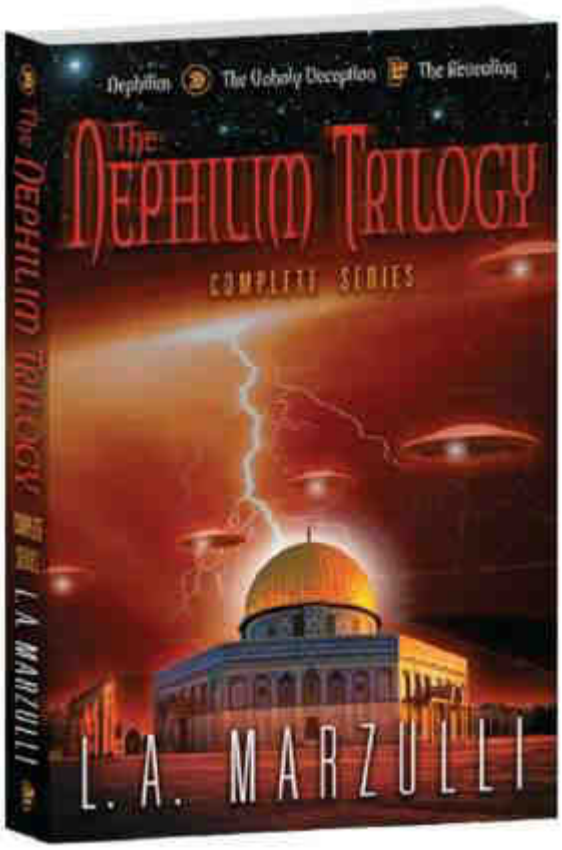

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